B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 161 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 100 BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

INSURANCE.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th „	MANTUA..		10,902
17th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
31st „	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st „	NALDERA		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th „	MACEDOINA..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd „	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th „	MODASA	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd „	MALDA ..	8,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th „	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

29th April.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813
15th May.	KIDDERPORE*†		5,334
27th „	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer*		
9th July	SICILIA		6,813
23rd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
17th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
15th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo Vessel only.
* † Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
28th April	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
30th „	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
30th „	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P.Gulf Ports.
2nd May	VARSOVA..	Busreh via Kaarchi
3rd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war

10 a. m, 1-30 p. m. 8 a. m.

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Genoa Maru	N. Egawa	6785	15thApr.	30th April.
*Sado Maru	L. Nirai	5898	30th „	14th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th „	11th „
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June.
Muroran Maru.	Y. Watanabe.	5374	17thJune	1st July.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	200	210	158	105	94
Hongkong	450	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	618	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. L. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,225
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambalia City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambalia Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 3
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti.	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Muscorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Beswada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
Conjeevereram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
Jullundur	Visianagram
	Visagaptam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	2,25,00,000-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,60,00,000-0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000-0
Reserve Liability of shareholders	Rs.	80,00,000-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch an Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gat Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.
H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES.
85, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.
Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.
The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.
Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
[Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.]
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

WHAT IS
RADIOLITE?
MOST BATTERY TROUBLES ARE DUE TO
SULPHATION.
RADIOLITE } prevents sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.
Here is what the Government Electrical Engineer says of RADIOLITE:—
"There is no doubt that it very satisfactorily removes any sulphation in the Battery."
The International Motor Company, Bombay says:—
"We have found the chemical quite satisfactory."
Numerous other testimonials can be seen on application, but the best will be your own, if you try a tin.
Apply for full particulars to
WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS:—RADIOLITE,
Agricultural and other Machinery Importers, 53 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE

We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.

OUR STOCK
is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From	Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits	„	Rs.	75
Grey Saxony Suits	„	Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits ..	„	Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm	„	Rs.	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For	Rs.	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	„	Rs.	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	„	Rs.	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From	Rs.	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc. at moderate prices.

HOAR & Co.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY.
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared; Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS, Clerks, Typists, and salesman for a well known Firm, Dealing in scents and oil business; salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to, THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10305

WANTED—Coal CANVASSERS, either on monthly salaries or on commission basis for up-country Collieries. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 217, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19516

WANTED.—A smart UNDERGRADUATE with Science as a Science Teacher from the 15th of June, 1924, for Shri Pratap High School. Salary to start with Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 100. Preference will be given to one, who is good at games especially Cricket. Apply with testimonials, if any, to the Undersigned before the 1st of June, 1924. K. L. GOKHALE, In charge Dewan, Baroda State.
A 19499

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Ghatkuper-Kirol Municipality. Pay according to qualifications. Candidates having real experience of Municipal work and Typewriting need only apply with testimonials to the undersigned. The selected candidate will have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 300/-. P. J. VAKIL, President, Ghatkuper-Kirol Municipality, Ghatkuper, 25th April, 1924.
A 19530

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—On Commission basis, a competent CANVASSER to push the sale of certain Italian manufactures. Only those thoroughly conversant with English and Gujarati, and fully experienced in the Bombay market, need apply personally. (2) WANTED also SUB-AGENTS for Rangoon, Madras, Assam, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, and other chief Cities of India for the above, on sole agency basis, M. MOHAMMAD ALI & CO., G.I.P. Sion, (Kala Kila), Dharavi.
A R10294

MONEY! GOOD MONEY!—Is the one study and aim in life of the generality of mankind. Earn it. Become rich. Our Correspondence Course in SOAP-MAKING in your hands, can be made to yield thousands of rupees. Sensational, wonderful new processes. No business can be started so easily and with so little a capital, and grow so rapidly. Huge profits. Hundreds of testimonials. Generous terms. Enclose -/3/- stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. M., 2, Rawalpindi.
A

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for an Establishment on the West Coast. Must be fully experienced in the vat dyeing of cotton and mercerised yarns and cloth, fast to bleach in Synthetic and Natural colours, accurate shade matcher essential. Applications should be in English in the applicant's own handwriting stating age, education, training, experience, and salary expected, and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD., CALICUT.
A R10331

WANTED.—(1) A young trained and experienced SANITARY INSPECTOR for this Municipality. The pay of the post is Rs. 60 plus 7-8-0 cycle allowance which is permanent and pensionable. The appointment shall be probationary. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany the application which should be made till 10-5-24 after which date no application shall be entertained. (2) A young qualified (Recognized Scholar College) and experienced SUB-OVERSEER for this Municipality on pay Rs. 60 plus 7-8-0 Cycle allowance, one having knowledge of Municipal works will be preferred. The post is permanent and pensionable and will be offered on probation. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany the application, which should be made till 10-5-24. Rejected applications shall not be replied. MD. MANSUR ALI KHAN, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Malkapur, Distt. Buldana, BERAR.
A C19518

WANTED—A GIRL or a LADY TEACHER to teach English, in a Hindu Family. Apply with particulars and salary required to Box No. 218, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10295

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a trained and experienced Military man with brilliant record, during last war, capable organiser. Write to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10317

ENERGETIC YOUTH seeks EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Well versed in office routine. Communicate with Box No. 215, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10316

AN experienced Non-co-operator journalist with first class previous experience of conducting daily newspapers with ability seeks EMPLOYMENT as editor. He is ready to go even outside India. For particulars write to 'J. H. A.' C/o. R. G. Tripathi and Co., Pai Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
B 10330

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—On Juhu Road, Santa Cruz, one-storied BUNGLOW. Apply Mr. JAYA, Santa Cruz.
C R10320

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM GHISARAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10149

TO BE LET—Well-ventilated and Good accommodated Blocks, Rooms and Godowns in Gordhan Building, No. 2, Charny Road, near West-End Cinema. Apply SIR MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
C R10321

BUNGALOWS of good light and fine air are to be let at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction in Persian Bakery. For rent ask Bhaia there or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in telephone No. 41668.
C 10296

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation in new premises at Wylie Road, Byculla Club. Separate Rooms at Agripada Chawl St. Byculla Club. Rent moderate. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO. or at properties.
C R10291

TO LET—BALLARD ESTATE, Wittet Road, one GARAGE, OFFICES and RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS with suitable partitions in "Ahmedabad" and "Shahibag" Houses. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R10182

TO LET IMMEDIATELY at Hughes Road, an extensive and up-to-date SHOWROOM with basement, best suited for large motor, dress-making and other business requiring first class display, plenty of space for office, conveniences for workshop, if necessary, very moderate rent, immediate occupation. Particulars could be had from T.E. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 19249

PERSONAL.

ANYBODY informing undersigned of present whereabouts of one Kalipada Das, late compositor in this press, will do an act of real charity:—QUEST c/o. "Chronicle" Office.
R 20505

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE OIL or STEAM, new or second-hand 25 to 30 H.P. 2'—6" gauge. Apply Box No. 214, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10313

WANTED—JIGGER MACHINES up to sixty inches width (wooden vat). Apply to Box No. 211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 19500

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19288

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAY PARROT—FOUND in bungalow compound. Owner should communicate giving particulars to Box No. 219, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
BP

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THE STORY OF COCOGEM.

Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.

Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."

Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use".

Vol. 3.—"Cook Book," 90 New Recipes.

Vol. 4.—"As told by Satisfied Customers."

Sent free on request.

Address:—

COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM P.O. COCHIN STATE.

T 19458

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House,

Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open.
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Rs. 3-8. Carborundum Stroppers, Rs. 5; Spiral roller "Royal" stroppers for Gillette blades, Rs. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road.
T R10189

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

THOSE GENTLEMEN who could invest from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 in manufacturing and selling articles such as soaps, Bar soaps, Toilet preparations, hair oils, balm, Cologne water, ringworm and other ointments, boot polish, inks, etc., or any other line they may think best could be taught at a very nominal charge by a Syndicate of expert manufacturers and chemists of European training, with a motive to encourage Indian Industries. Apply Box No. 204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10290

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC and particularly our SUB-AGENTS are hereby informed that Mr. Ram Narain Tandon, Manager who was suspended on 17th March, 1924, has been DISMISSED now from our office and none of his work would be binding on our firm.

SETH ATMARAM CHARANDAS & CO.,
Bankers,
Muttra U. P.
19511

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

WILL open their New Premises in Sohrab House, No. 251, Hornby Road, (Opposite Navsari Buildings) on the 1st proximo, and will vacate the Elphinstone Circle premises at present occupied by them on the 30th instant.
F20214

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, PESTONJI EDULJI DUBASH, have sold all the goods, stock-in-trade furniture and good will, etc., in my shop at Grant Road, known as "Maridian Stores" to Mr. Minocher P. Lalla as from the 1st inst. and the business will be solely carried on by the said Mr. Minocher P. Lalla as from the said date.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1924.

P. E. DUBASH.
19327

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 35 per share (less Income Tax) on the Preference Shares and a Final dividend of Rs. 100 per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1923 will be paid on and after MONDAY, 28th April, 1924, at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 5th April, 1924, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
For the Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1924.
C19465

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees five hundred per share free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1923, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 28th April, 1924, at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 5th April, 1924, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1924.
C19466

THE BOMBAY ICE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

ON and from April 7th, 1924, the rate of ICE will be Rs. 2/8 per 100 lbs. and half anna per pound retail at the following Depots:—

THE CITY ICE SUPPLYING COMPANY, Byculla Bridge.

THE BOMBAY CHRYSTAL ICE WORKS, Love Lane, Byculla.

THE DHANJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagon.

THE SUNAWALLA ICE FACTORY, Grant Road.

THE BOMBAY ICE MFG. CO., LTD., Kochin Street, Fort.

THE CITY ICE STALLS, 310-16, Crawford Market.
19395

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st May, 1924, First and Second Class Return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Amalner, Ujjain, Indore and Mhow at reduced fares available for the return journey for 10 days including the date of issue.

F. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
B.B. & C.I. Railway.
24th April, 1924.
C19514

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub. Overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices, commence from June, 1924.

Candidates for admission to above classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age.

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving Certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College authorities.
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(6) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications for admission to Mechanical and Electrical Course, candidates of lesser qualification may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal.

Application, with one rupee registration fee, should reach the Superintendent on or before 31st May, 1924.

(Sd). C. GRAHAM SMITH.
Ag. Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, April, 1924.
C19521

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

ADMISSIONS for the new session will be accepted from 2nd to 16th June, after which no guarantee can be given. Registration fee Rs. 5.

Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
C19521

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England)

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from 1st May, 1924, a new Suburban Time Table will be brought into force.

2. For timings see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th April, 1924.
19522

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 2244 in respect of 30 Ordinary Shares Nos. 329431 to 329460 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Ratanbai wife of Dayashanker Dewshanker is LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered address, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date here of, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 26th April, 1924.
C R10328

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th of May, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 20 Crores divided into 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 250 each to Rs. 10 Crores divided into 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the share from Rs. 250 to Rs. 125 and by extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital of the Company to the extent of Rs. 125 per share."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING and such meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY the 21st of May, 1924, at the same place and time for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming the above resolution as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
A. A. ENGINEER,
Secretary.

Registered Office:—
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, dated the 23rd April 1924.
C19525

TENDERS.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT. CAWNPORE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Cylinder Oil (for superheated steam 160 lbs. boiler pressure and flushing point should not be less than 600 degrees Heavy Engine Oil, Spindle Oil, and Grease Compound No. 1 with samples of each quality.

Each tender should be accompanied with an earnest money of Rs. 200, which will be forfeited in the event of successful tenders, failing to execute the agreement bound with in a fortnight from the date of the receipt of such informations and to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 for due fulfilment of the contract.

The tenders will be received by the Executive Officer up to the 6th May, 1924.

(Sd./) DWARKA PARSHAD SINGH.
Executive Officer.
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.
C19529

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 100 of 1924.

LAKHMICHAND LALJI a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

KARIMBHOY JALALBHOY & CO., ... Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is ADJOURNED till 24th July, 1924.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
19489

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1334 of 1924.

N. H. MOOS, Esquire, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Official Liquidator of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, Limited, residing at Bandra, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered Office at Hammum Street, within the Fort of Bombay; (2) JUGJIWAN VALLABHDAS and (3) PADAMSI NARSINGBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the surviving partners in the firms of (1) Oodesi and Co., (2) Valubhdas Jeram. (3) Jugjiwan Vallabhdas Padamsi and Co., and (4) Padamsi Narsibhai. (4) HATIMBHAI GOULAMHUSSEIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (5) K. VORA and Co., of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To

PADAMSI NARSINGBHAI, 3rd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that by an Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the 10th day of April 1924 upon motion of the counsel for the plaintiff IT IS ORDERED that the first, the second, the third and the 4th defendants abovenamed do within four days after service upon them on their attorneys appear and show cause if any they have why pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver should not be appointed of the Mines and Collieries, situated at Chanda in the Central Provinces including the Collieries known as Lalpath Collieries, standing in the name of Messrs. Jugjiwan Vallabhdas Padamsi and Company and referred to in the said plaint and of the property, situated at Versova belonging to the third Defendant also mentioned in the plaint herein and upon the said plaintiff by his said Advocate hereby undertaking to pay such sum by way of damages as this Court may award as compensation in the event of a party affected sustaining prejudice by the appointment of an Interim Receiver IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in the meantime and until the further order of this Court Mr. N. H. Moos, be and he is appointed interim Receiver (without security) of all the Mines and Collieries aforesaid with power to take all necessary steps to preserve the said Collieries and to prevent the forfeiture of their respective Mining Leases and Concessions and if necessary to get the same transferred to his name for the time being and to take steps to raise the several attachments levied on the said Collieries.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

By the Court,

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 14th day of April, 1924.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19482

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JETHA ANANDJI alias JETHA ANUNJI alias JETHA ANUNDJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a merchant ..... Deceased.

RANCHHODDAS MULJI of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Second day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd/-) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL

Dated the 3rd day of April, 1924.

Sd./- Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(A True Copy).
Mohile, Parekh and Ganatra,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE AT HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

Auction Sale of the Insolvent's Right, Title and Interest in the immoveable properties, Batty fields and vacant pieces of land at Poysar Turf Malad, Kandivli, Shiavli, Magatava, etc., in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra.

HIGH COURT
IN INSOLVENCY.
NO. 398 OF 1923.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Cowasji Jamshedji Kapadia (Insolvent) in pursuance of the Orders made in the above matter bearing dates the 6th day of March 1924 and the 11th day of April 1924 and with the consent of the first and second Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May 1924 at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Official Assignee, at High Court, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent and of the Mortgages in the undermentioned properties.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land with the tiled range or chawl with mud walls measuring in length 59 feet or thereabouts and in width 38½ feet or thereabouts with the yard compound and hedging and trees, etc. belonging thereto situate at Poysar Turf Malad in Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land with the tiled range or chawl with mud walls standing thereon measuring in length 69 feet or thereabouts and in width 43 feet or thereabouts situate at Poysar Turf Malad.

THIRDLY:—All those pieces of land together with a house and a chawl standing thereon situate at Poysar, namely (a) one tiled thouse measuring about 45 feet in length and about 23 feet in width and (b) one range of tiled chawl in length 43½ feet of thereabouts and in width 19½ feet or thereabouts.

FOURTHLY:—All those several Pieces of land or Batty Fields situate at Poysar Turf Malad, and bearing different Survey and Sub-Survey Numbers with their areas and the amount of Thoka as follows:—

Acres	Gunthas	Assessments Rs. a. p.
66	14½	73-15-0

FIFTHLY:—All those Several pieces of land situate at Kandivli, and bearing different Survey and Falni Numbers with their areas and assessments as follows:—

Acres	Gunthas	Assessments Rs. a. p.
9	37 3/4	44-13-3

SIXTHLY:—All those several pieces of land situate at Shiavli, bearing different Survey and Falni Numbers with their areas and assessments as follows:—

Acres	Gunthas	Assessments Rs. a. p.
2	27 3/4	14-5-0

SEVENTHLY:—All those several pieces or parcels of land or Batty fields situate at Magatava, bearing different Survey and Falni Numbers, with their area and assessments as follows:—

Acres	Gunthas	Assessments Rs. a. p.
75	14½	446-2-3

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Deoji Kanji, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, Cottage piano, crockery, glassware, best platedware by Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, Indian silverware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gordon House, opp. Bombay Garage, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, Indian silverware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, marble top centre tables, rich Persian and Indian carpets, silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, file cabinet, English ice box, American roll top writing table, revolving chairs, silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, sweet toned cottage piano mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteds, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of A.K.G. HOGG Esq. of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th April, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND MOTOR CARS OF THE SAROSH AUTOMOBILE CO., OF HUGHES ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sarosh Automobile Co., opposite the Cecil Restaurant, Hughes Road by order of the owner of the Sarosh Automobile Co., entire stock in trade of motor accessories, motor cars, etc., of the said company comprising Dunlop Motor outfits, mirrorscopes, mascot, C.E. and other motor oils, horn pipes, motor pumps, pliers, Radiator cleaners, cement, rubber matting, springs, valves, spark plugs, files, grease cups, head glasses Lucas horns, side lamps, tail lamps, ball bearings, thrusts curtain windows, Drills, motor bulbs, screw-drivers, tools bags, patrol corks, and other motor accessories as also Hudson motor car, 2 old motor cars and large lot of garage accessories.

The above goods are open to view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS 1 SWEEPING AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 29th inst. 1924 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweeping consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of Jowaree, bags of wheat, bags of Hirda, bags of bajree, bags of rice, empty Gas Cylinders, Empty wooden casks, Cases of Locks, lots of stones, bundles of Iron bars, bundles of gunny bags, Cases of Iron Machinery, case of forms, cases of Hardware, bale of Hussein cloth, case of dye, bales of C. P. Goods, bundles of planks, empty Iron drums, case of ink tablets, iron beams, bundles of iron sheets, bundles of wooden toys, cases of oilman stores, case of tea, case of luggage, bundle of blankets, baskets of empty bottles, bundles of fresh dates, bundles of jagree, bags of sweeping grain bundles of cotton, actual wenght of goods to be auctioned will be shown on the auction lists in future.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that of 50 per cent will be required. However, in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount, shall have to be paid and the goods to be received on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th April 24.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND CHOICED CONSIGNMENT OF WHITE AND COLOURED MARBLE FIGRUES, PILLARS, AVSES, FOUNTAINS ALSO FAMOUS STATUES, VIZ: PROGRESSO, PANTHERS, CLEOPATRA, SALOME DANCE, GANDHI BUSTS OF VARIUS SIZES, GARDEN FOUNTAINS, ETC., ETC. SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER BY WELL-KNOWN ITALIAN ARTISTS.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shop, situate at the Corner new Building in Military Square at Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the above mentioned marble statues busts, pillars, etc.

Property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th April, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF JAIL ROAD AND UMERKHADY ROADS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Hsanally Mohamedalli Adamjee Peerbhoy, Kader Mohamedalli Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sarafalli Mohamedalli Adamjee Peerbhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day MONDAY, 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of fazundari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Jail Road and Umerkhady Road and containing by admeasurement about 489 square yards, registered under New Survey No. 3645 and Cadastral Survey No. 1951, Mandvi Division and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1301, and 3598 and Street Nos. 800, 804, 94-96 and 98 and present Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 2, 4, 6, 6A 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and bounded on the East by Jail Road, on the West by a passage on the North by the property belonging to Bohra caste known as Naiam Wadi, on the South by Umerkhady Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE FUEL SHOPS AND FLOUR MILL TOGETHER WITH THE RECEIVER'S RIGHT FOR THE MONTHLY TENANCY OF THE SHOPS AT GRANT ROAD CHIKALWADY AND FORJETT STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 584 of 1924 (Aishabai v/s. Dawoodbhai) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction in two lots and at different time given as under on the premises.

LOT I—At 3-30 p.m. at Grant Road Chikalwady opposite Jawji Building.

2 Fuel shops.

LOT II—At 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Tardeo Forjett Street near Forjett Manzil.

1 Fuel shop.

1 Flour Mill with Electric Dynamo.

A dtposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 28th April 24.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

By special requests of our numerous patrons—For one week only!
To-Night and This Week!
The Great Universal-Jewel Masterpiece!
The picture magnificent

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

Eight reels—All the parts complete—From the famous
NOVEL BY "OUIDA"
The picture that will live in your memory for ever
Featuring

PRISCILLA DEAN

as Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in the Romantic Story of Adventure and Thrill that will live for ever.

Four Shows To-Day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
MAE MURRAY
In
"JAZZMANIA"
A Photoplay of Syncopation & Splendour.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"POLLY OF THE FOLLIES"
A 7 Reel Comedy Drama.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
Featuring BEATRICE JOY.

Cinema Majestic.

Presents
To-Night
AND
This Week only

Star Films Ltd's.

Champraj, Hada

The first and the best historical picture produced in India.
Time—Rate—As Usual.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADON PRODUCTION
"Vasant-Prabha"
in 6 Reels.
PATHE COMIC
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday
Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle
Musik :—Vijayanand Theatre.
Monday 28th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T),
MANAPAMAN.
Wednesday 30th April 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T).
SATTECHE—GULAM
Proprietors:—**Pendharkar and Chapekar.**

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular

Novelty

CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
The Thrilling Picture

"Prithvi-Raj Chavan"

in 6 Reels
BY THE
EASTERN FILM Co.
OF BARODA.
Fail Not to Enjoy
This Most Enjoyable Bill!

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

United Provinces, Eastern Circle, Fyzabad district, week ending 14th instant:—Prospects of sugarcane are good. Wheat and gram are poor.

Western cirle, 23rd April:—Prospects of sugarcane are good; threshing of rabi crops and sowing of sugarcane continue.

Mr. W. L. Malan, District and Sessions Judge, Amritsar, has been appointed Officiating Judge of Lahore High Court vice Mr. Justice Ressignol who is proceeding on leave.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 25th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2, p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.767 in.
Temperature of Air	85.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.9 "
Dew Point	77.5 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	77.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.6 "
Minimum	80.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.S,W,WNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	111 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth in ft, in	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still. ft in
	Apl.	h. m.		Apl.	h. m.	
Sat.	26	9 10	27 4	26	8 26	19
		12 34	29 7		20 24	18
S.	27	5 42	24 6	27	0 25	19 8
		18 44	26 5		11 59	18 6
M.	28	7 10	24 8	28	1 32	19 0
		19 53	26 6		13 18	18 11
Tu.	29	8 24	25 3	29	2 29	18 4
		20 47	26 7		14 25	18 11
W.	30	9 20	26 0	30	3 16	17 8
	May	21 31	26 0	May	15 15	18 10
Th.	1	10 3	26 8	1	3 51	17 2
		22 7	26 9		15 56	18 9
F.	2	10 43	27 2	2	4 19	16 9
		22 41	26 9		16 35	18 9

EXCITEMENT ON FRONTIER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 25.

Recent demonstrations in Khost did not apparently subside entirely and reports now sure that there has been a recrudescence of the excitement during the last ten days. Gardez and are discussing the question of Nizamnaina with representatives of the Mangal tribe, which is again stated to be in an excited condition, and to have collected in large numbers round Gardez and Matun.

Rumours are afloat that the Mangals are endeavouring to persuade various other local tribes to join their demonstration and to cut off communications between Matun and Gardez. Meanwhile, discussions at Gardez continue and it is hoped that the authorities will succeed in pacifying this excitable and headstrong tribe without having to resort to the use of armed force.

Mr. P. Hanygdon Commissioner of Police, Madas who was appointed the Inspector-General of Police took charge of office on 26th from Mr. Frank Armitage, who is proceeding on leave.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 26.

Chanda, Hobday, Calcutta.
Lanterfels, Whittingberg, Hambrug.
Varsova, Oliver, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.

Crisfield, Recca, Calcutta.
City of Calcutta, Henderson, Liverpool.
Jaljyoti, Snowden, Rangoon.
Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Chakrata, Armour, Rangoon.
Ozarda, Ayres, Colombo.
Fillippo Artelli, Ravasini, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Tabor for Antwerp.
Steamer Ranee for Rangoon.
Steamer Arcturus for New York.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chanda, 3,941 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lanterfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Lanterfels, 6,310 tons, Captain Whihttingberg, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, 1,932 tons, Captain A. L. Oliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,899 tons, Captain R. C. Henderson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jaljyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jaljyti, 2,698 tons, Captain F. Snowdon, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakrata, 3,602 tons, Captain J. F. Armour, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S. S. Fillippo Artelli:—The M. Italiana's steamer Fillippo Artelli, 3,781 tons, Captain G. Ravasini, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, April 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
7 Lanterfels, 3849 K'chi, 9/5, L. E D.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 10/5, M M & Co.
3 Delta 4780 Aden, 3/5 M M & Co.
4 Sicilia 4172 Japan 29/4 M M & Co.
4 Mashobra, 5731 K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
5 Karagola 3647 E & S. Africa, 30/4 M M and Co.
5 Atlas Maru 4481 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Macfarlana, 3549 Calicut, N F, J. F. and Co.
7 Crisfield 4670 Cal. N F, Vol. Bros.
10 Piave, 4662, Barcelona, 25/4, Graham and Co.
11 Chindwara, 3307, Rangoon, NF, M M & Co.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste, 1/5 L Triestino.
16 Polcevera 6014, New York, N F Graham.
17 Izabaran 2661 Marseilles 26/4 Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Alpine Range, 2267, N F N F, S S N Co.
2 Jalajyoti, 2698, Akyab 27/4, S S N Co.
9 Massilia 3251 L'pool 8/5 Graham & Co.
9 Charwa 2417 Dunkirk, 3/5 T M & Co.
14 Barjora 1908 P. Gulf 30/4 M M & Co.
15 Jeddah 2923, Jeddah 30/4 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata 3602 Rangoon, 27/4 M M & Co.
F Bahadur 2936, Calcutta, 27/4 T M Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Genoa Maru 5001, Kobe 30/4 N Y Kaisha.
P Kathlamba, 4104, Rangoon 29/4, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May. Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macnaughton due about 3rd May, Agent J F Co.
City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.
Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lanterfels due about 26th April, Agent L Edward.
Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L. Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due abobut 31st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

April 26.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—3,000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co, 598 cwts Dilleed, C Jivanlal and Co, 9,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co, 500 tons gross wheat Pollards, Bombay Co, 100 bales cotton, Kooberdas and Co, 565 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co, 1,550 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd, 2,000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, Anant and Co.

For Marseilles:—390 cwts Turmeric, C Jivanlal and Co, 659 cwts mustardseed, C Jivanlal and Co, 25 cwts Gum olibanum, C Jivanlal and Co, 208 cwts Gum Arabic, K Nurbharam, 1,500 cwts Rapeseed, Volkart Bros. 1,000 cwts White Peas, E D Sassoon & Co.

S. S. Tabor for Aberdeen:—40,000 cwts cottonseed, Strauss and Co.

S. S. Clearway for Leith:—4,000 Linseed, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—300 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.

S. S. Arctwaus for New York:—2,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Sagoland for Rottesdam:—55 bales cotton fly, C Peraj, 55 bales cotton, L Ebrahimji, 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—214 [illegible] goat skin, H M Edwards and Co, 190 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas, 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—62 bales cotton, N Fatelly and Co, 100 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd, 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 50 bales Hemp, D M Doongaji.

For Ghent:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Fillippo Artelli for Genoa:—1,000 cwts Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Naples:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Orna for Middlesbrough:—2,206 cwts myrabollams, P Matharadas and Co.

S. S. Chestow Castle for Genoa:—4,000 cwts Rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co, 4,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co.

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—4,000 cwts Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co, 4,000 cwts Rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Poleevera for Philadelphia:—14 bales goat skin, Buiskay and Co, 150 casks goat skin, Buiskay and Co.

For New York:—250 cwts Split lentiles, G Suchidinla.

S. S. Cracovia for Venice:—75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—232 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Genoa Maru for Hongkong:—50 cwts Jardaloo, Hooseinbhoy and Co, 40 cwts Khimiss, Hooseinbhoy and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—27 cases Sandalwood oil, M B Kaisha.

For Nagoya:—800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G V Lanke.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Sicilia for Hongkong:—50 cwts Jardaloo, Chengtai, 110 cwts kadoo, Chengtai, 48 cwts Raisins (Red), A Hoosein and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—702 bars of silver, Chartered Bank of India, 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Atlas Maru for Kobe:—21 bales cotton Alli Bros.

IMPORTS.

April 25.

S. S. City of Corinth from New York, Agents Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co:—12 cases antiflogestine 64 cases Listerine, 22 cases Vaseline, 20 cases Varnish, 43½ brls grease, 10 wooden cases Lub. grease, 50 cases Lub. grease, 200 kegs Lub. grease, 50 cases Lub. oil, 1,195 drums grease oil, 2,125 brls. grease oil, 36½ brls Grease oil, 4,945 cases grease oil, 41 cases auto parts, 11 cases ointment, 21 cases Medicine, 340 Pkgs Hgrr. Lanterns, 25 cases Tooth Paste, 50 kegs Bichromate Potash, 15 casks Bichromate Potash, 16 casks Bichromate Crystal soda, 50 kegs Bichromate Crystal soda, 47 cases Playing Cards, 15 bales cotton Remnants, 100 bdles Paraffin scale, 240 cases Quacker Oats, 106 cases Alumi plated coiled sheet, 123 cases canned asparagus, 2,074 Bars silver.

S. S. Cristfield from New York Agents Keer Steamship Co:—200 bales cotton drill, 13 cases umbrella Hardware, 18 cases Hinges, 41 cases Blotting Paper, 23 cases Hardware, 46 cases Varnish, 26 cases Medicine, 15 casks Bichromate of Potash, 16 casks Bichromate of Soda, 175 cases Lubricating Oil, 1,000 brls Lubricating oil, 895 drms Lubricating oil.

S. S. Varela from Busrah, Agents British India S N Co Ltd:—1 Tin Box Specie, 2 boxes Specie, 841 Bags Wheat.

S. S. Karagola from Durban, Agents M M and Co:—1,509 tons coal, 53 boxes Gold Bullion, 3 boxes Specie, 28 bars gold bullion, 37 cases canned fruit, 17 cases Ivory, 26 Pcs Ivory, 329 Tusks Ivory, 4,725 bales cotton, 317 bales clove, 518 bales or bdles clove, 36 bales C Stems, 132 bales Shark fins, 48 bales Hides, 2 cases Silver coins, 25 boxes Silver coins, 40 cases Palm oil, 38 bags Yong, 78 bags chillies.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

STUDENTS SATISFACTORY WORK.

Information has been received that 13 senior Indian students of the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, having completed a two year course inside the Institute, have now been admitted into the Works, and their initial efforts have proved more satisfactory than was at one time anticipated. The Jamshedpur Technical Institute was established in November 1921 as soon as funds were available for the purpose with a view to train Indians for the skilled positions in the various departments in the plant. Throughout the period of education the students were given opportunities of training in the mills and of getting general familiarity with the work of all the departments. There is a hostel attached to the institute and a scholarship of Rs. 60 is given to every student, books and other equipment being supplied free. 24 candidates are selected every year from applicants by advertisement on University qualifications, science graduates being preferred. As the work involved in the plant is very exacting careful physical tests are made by a medical examination. The number of students attached to the institute at present is 48 and 24 more will be added this year. The physical strain of the work is found too much by some of them, who drop out before the course is completed, even though carefully selected at the start. The advantage of the institute is taken largely by students from Bengal and Behar and Orissa, and it is significant suitable candidates have come forward from Bombay. The institute is controlled by a committee on which the Government of Behar and Orissa, who have helped towards the foundation of the institute have a representation. This is the only fully equipped metallurgical institute in India and might ultimately secure steel workers for the Tata and other concerns in India. Indians are being employed in increasing numbers at Jamshedpur, the number of non-Indians having been reduced from 140 in 1913 when the production was about one hundred thousand tons to only 72 now when the production has trebled.

SHIP ENGINEER SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 25.

Mr. Garnett Coulson, the fourth Engineer of the s.s. "Ethiopia," was convicted to-day, on a charge under the Opium Act and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250.

While passing near the G. P. O. he was charged by Mr. M. S. Beachell, preventive officer, and Mr. Lane, assistant collector of Customs, with being in possession of opium, and on a search four balls of opium weighing eight pounds were found concealed in his pockets.

AMERICAN COTTON.

MESSRS. A. NORDON & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The controversy over the cotton statistics of the Census Bureau has come, to a head, and as to the main point, it is plainly shown that the propagandists and politicians, whose chief object in life, asleep or awake seems to be to fool the cotton growers into believing that their interests are being well looked after, have drawn a blank!

While minor matters were brought in to add to the confusion, their main argument was plainly that the supply of cotton carried over on American soil on July 31st, 1923, was not 2,087,919 bales, as stated by the Census Bureau, but that the item "to balance distribution" amounting to 579,405 bales had falsified the carryover and that a revision of the figures would show it to have been smaller by several hundred thousand bales.

They have now had the desired recount by a board of expert accountants appointed by Secretary Hoover, who certify that the figures of the carryover are correct, 2,087,919 bales. (Our method of compiling their figures shows 2,062,,919 bales).

The committee evidently went into the matter thoroughly and systematically and they undoubtedly discovered all the errors due to the operations of 1922-23, so that any other discrepancy in the running count must be attributed to errors accumulated in 1921-22 or previous season, all dead issues that have nothing to do with the present controversy.

Stripped of unnecessary verbiage the errors reported are:

Imported from Mexico not counted	about 45,000 Bales
American cotton exported but re-imported	33,706 ,,
Linters exported and counted as lint cotton	15,000 ,,
Errors in count of stocks in mills and warehouses	25,000 ,,
Imported foreign cotton re-exported	20,171 ,,

In addition to which the committee estimates the city crop (re-baled samples, damaged cotton, etc.,) at 125,000 bales, while the Census Bureau included them in the item "to balance distribution."

The original report and the corrected figures compare as follows:

	Original Census Figures		Revd Committee figures	
Opening Stocks August 1, 1922	2,831,553		2,831,553	
Total Ginnings	9,729,306		9,729,306	
Imports	469,954		494,783	
City crop (rebaled samples, pickings, etc.) (see below)			125,000	
Total Supply		13,030,813		13,180,642
Consumption	6,664,710		6,664,710	
Exports	4,822,589		4,773,881	
Burned	35,000		35,000	
Total Distribution		11,522,299		11,473,591
Indicated remaining supply July 31, 1923, by running count	1,508,514		1,707,051	
Actual stocks	2,087,919		2,062,919	
Excess of actual stocks over-running count	579,405		355,868	
Allowing 125,000 for city crop (see above)	125,000			
Difference between running counts of Bureau and of Committee	454,405		98,537	

And the operation has cost the taxpayers several hundred dollars, besides all the "time" that has been wasted by the aforesaid propagandists and politicians and all for a difference in the only item of special interest of 25,000 bales, about one day's consumption of American mills! Certainly it has been a "Tempest in a Teapot!"

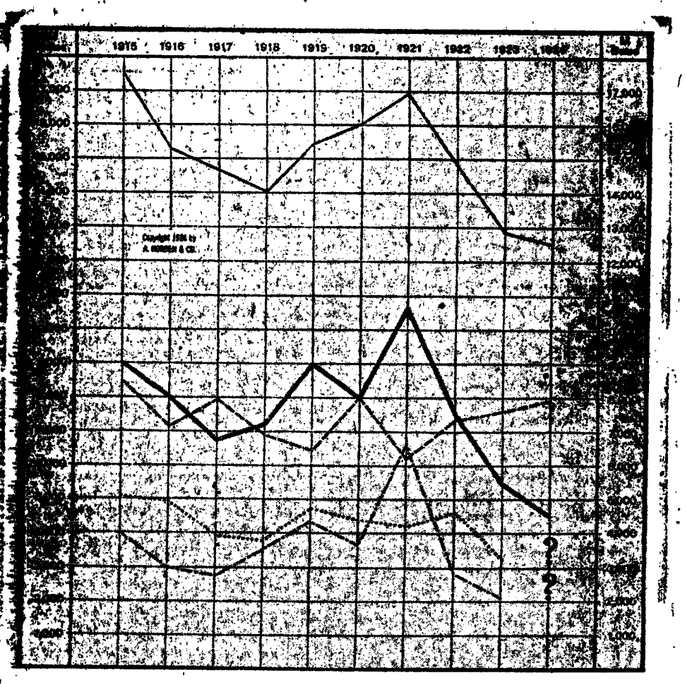
Meanwhile, the market has been under pretty constant bearish pressure, resulting in the accumulation of a very large short interest, counting on continued poor dry goods trade and the effect of a possible spell of good weather for the new crop. So far, the outlook is decidedly disappointing in the early districts, pointing decidedly to a small August movement, while first preparations have also been badly delayed where actual planting is not yet in question.

We continue to feel that the fundamentals favour higher prices and that purchases around the level will result profitably in due course.

CENSUS COTTON CONSUMPTION COMPARISONS.

FEBRUARY 28—1915—1924.

Opening Stocks, Total Crop and Imports to February 28.
Consumption and Exports to February 28.
Remaining Supply February 28.
Consumption and Exports March-July and end-season readjustments.
Closing Stocks July 31.



LOCAL MILL CLOTH—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, April 27.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi	1	2	3
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.			
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. ..			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Pahelwan	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check Grey Drill.			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix ,, ,, ...	7	0	0
Swan Finlay ,, ...	7	0	0
Hindustan ,, ...	7	4	0
Pearl ,, ...	7	8	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand	8	6	0
Bombay United	8	4	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece			
E. D. Rachael ,, ..			
Gabrun no. 5124			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying S h/st D A 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying T T 1/4 27/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 455
Bank's buying S h/st D A Frcs 510
Bank's buying D D Frcs 505
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127½
Bank's buying 60 D/sc D P Rs. 122
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37-7/16
London—Paris Frcs 69.55
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 81.50
London—Rome Liras 98.10
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

Chartered Bank of India	£ 1
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking ..	124—
National Bank of India	£ 44
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp	12 5/8

London, April 26.

Telo Transfers 1/4 25/32 downward tendency
Bar Silver Spot .. .. 33 dull

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 25.

Stockholm	16.62
Christiania	21.51
Amsterdam	11.57
Switzerland	24.66
Belgium .. .. Yesterday's	30.25
Athens	217.50

London, April 24.

Cuban sugar April Sellers .. 24/6
Exchange on London in Fan's .. 69.60
,, Germany .. 15,450,00 (1,000
,, Italy — 96 25

New York, April 25.

Demand Bills 4.37.25

WAR LOANS.

London, April 25.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 £ 86 +1/8
Victory Bonds 4 % .. 92 5/8 unchanged
War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. £ 102 7/8+3/16
Consols 2 1/2% .. .. 56 3/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% .. 46 1/2 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % .. 66 1/2+1/8
(Sterling Loan) .. .. ..
Govt. Securities 3 % .. 55 7/8 unchanged

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 25.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st .. 3 7/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 5/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st .. 4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, .. 4 3/8
,, 5 per cent Rentes 26 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, April 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16-2-9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16-1-9
Bar gold ready Rs. 25-8-6
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-9-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-9-9
Bar silver ready Rs. 79-6-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79-6-9
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79-14-0

London, April 25.

Bar gold ready 124-14-3
Silver ready d. 33-1/8
Silver forward d. 33-1/8
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—undertone good, very little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 26.

Ready :—25—8—0
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Vasakh 25—10—6 25—9—0 25—9—0
Teji Mandi :—
Chitor
Vasakh 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 26.

Ready :—79—8—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 .m.
Chitor 79—8—0 79—5 0 79—8—0
Vasakh 80—0—0 79—5—0 80—0—0
Teji Mandi.
Chitor
Vasakh 1—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 26.

3½ per cent Paper 67/9
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/12
4 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 94/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 97/9
5 per cent Tax free loan due 1945-55 98/11
3½ per cent Tax free loan due 1945-55 98/11
3½ per cent War Loan due 1925 102/14
3½ per cent War Loan due 1928 104/2
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 101/10
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 103/2
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 103/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 104/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 108/6
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 77/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 77
5 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1950 101/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1926-49 101/4
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 77.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 26.

The share market is closed to-day.

London, April 25.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent,
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ..
Rentes 3 Per cent 54
Berlin Cheques on London .. ..
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/8
,, 2 months hence 33 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver—India bought. Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans .. 1 7/8
Interest 7 days Market loans .. 2 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, April 26.

A further advance of 80 points in old crops and 25 points in new crop reported in New York figures. The market advanced on Commission Houses and New Orleans buying. Liverpool however reports a very slight decline.

The immediate future of our market is likely to depend upon the course of prices in the American markets which in turn are likely to be influenced by weather reports and developments in regard to the threatened mill strike in America. We do not look for a material change in values unless American crop reports are unfavourable in which case prices may speedily recover. For the present we recommend our friends to effect purchases of July Oomra contract in depressed markets.

In response to sharp advance in New York market, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for F G M G Broach April/May at Rs. 570½ i.e. Rs. 6½ higher than yesterday's closing quotation. At the outset, Jobbers and several Commission Houses began to sell causing the market to decline to Rs. 574. Around this level, a prominent Japanese firm and an Indore operator bought, with the result that prices gradually recovered to Rs. 576. After fluctuating between this latter figure and Rs. 575 the bazaar finally closed at Rs. 576½ at 3 p.m. Owing to a Mahomedan holiday the Sewree market was kept closed.

Fine M G Oomra for May delivery opened to-day at Rs. 567 and steadily gave way to Rs. 564½ on offices and general selling. Since then the value improved to Rs. 566 in sympathy with the rise in Broach contract and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 565½; whilst Oomra for July after opening at Rs. 567½ and declining to Rs. 565 on offices selling finally closed at Rs. 566 at 3 p.m. F G M G Bengal for May and July were respectively quoted at Rs. 533 and Rs. 535.

The ready market yesterday was quiet and business was done on a restricted sale. Only about 1,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

Liverpool, April 26.

	To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C. May ..	17.45+.25
Liverpool .. .. July ..	16.79+.22
Oct. ..	14.49+16
Jan. ..	13.85+1

Liverpool April, 25.

Months	To-day's price.
April	—
May	17.61+.
June	— 25
July	16.79+.
Aug	— 20
Sept	—
Oct	14.49+.
Nov	— 08
December	—
January	13.86+.
Feb	— 06
Mar	13.84+.
April	— 27
Egyptians—May	21.75
July ..	21.35
,, November	19.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, April 25. To-day's Price
April	17.4 —01
May	17.20+01
June	16.98—01
July	16.87—02
August	15.77—07
September	15.05—06
October	14.32—08
November	13.99—11
December	13.84—13
January	13.70—10
February	13.60—10
March	13.59—08
April	13.54—09

Tone—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS. COTTON—

Liverpool, April 25.

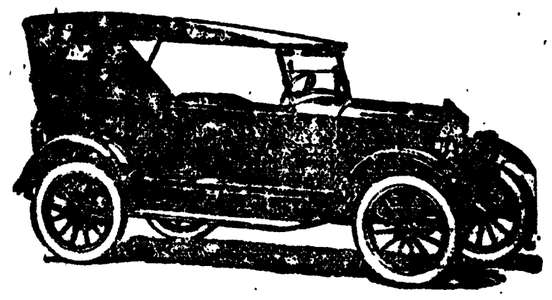
M.G. Bengal Good	11.70
,, ,, Fully Good	12.10
,, ,, Fine	12.50
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.30
,, ,, Fully Good	12.70
,, ,, Fine	13.20
M. G. Broach, Good	14.00
,, ,, Fully Good	14.40
,, ,, Fine	14.80
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.60
,, ,, Fully Good	12.00
,, ,, Fine	12.40

AMERCAN MARKET; CLOSING PRICES.

New York, April 26.

	To-day's prices
May ..	20.12—.53
Futures at New York. July ..	28.41—.49
Oct. ..	24.45—.45
Dec. ..	23.92—.38

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING
FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21712.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 25.

Total Actual Export	6,000
,, Forwarded	55,000
,, Imports	43,000
,, Stock	691,000
Actual Weekly Sales	28,040

WHEAT.

London, April 25.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Value	42/3
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Re-Sellers	30/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.	
C.I.F. M/J Sellers	46/—

LINSEED.

London, April 25.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
April/May Sellers .. .. £ 19—
Tone—A shade steadier but not much doing.
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
April Sellers .. £ 36 1/3
May/Aug Done Sellers .. £ 36 1/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
May Sellers 26/6
July Sellers 23/9
July-Sept Sellers 23/6
Fine White Java C & F Bombay
July-Sept Sellers. 23/10
Fine White Java C. & F Karachi
July-Sept Sellers .. 3/10
Tone—Quiet neglected. Absence of buyers.

METALS.

London, April 25

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 67 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 63 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 85—
Yellow Metal	£ 8—
Hard Spelter	£ 29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June 11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May 12 3/4
Tone:—Quieter after steady.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 25, 1924.

Cotton	16,192 Bales
Wheat	14,941 Cwts
Linseed	14,977 ,,
Rapeseed etc	2,021 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	403 ,,
Groundnuts	450 ,,
Castorseed	4,481 ,,
Rice	28,464 ,,
Myrabollams	10,212 ,,
Cottonseed	7,814 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	6311 ,,
Juwar	5 5 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	Nil ,,
Bajri	846 ,,
Coal	3064 Tons

London, April 25.

Linseed. LaPlata Argentine closed quiet with a shade better, at £17 7/16 and £17 3/8 for April/May, Paid.

Cottonseed, Bombay, quoted at £9 7/8 for April/May shipment. Slow.

Castorseed, Bombay, closed firm and had above the market, at £25½ for April/May.

Linseed :—Steady.
Cottonseed :—Small business.
Linseed oil :—Quiet.
Wheat :—Little doing.
Rice :—Firm.

JUTE PROSPECTS.

London, April 25.

"Economist" in an article says that in its ample supplies of jute considered either as raw material or in manufactured form, Bengal is fortunate in being of possession of one of the most unassailable and profitable monopolies that can be found in any part of the world. While competition has often threaten ed actually it has never materialised. Safe conjecture is that outside India jute manufacture has more or less reached its maximum development. Vitality and general prospects of industry have never in normal sense been better. If there is weak spot viewing position from the boardest possible outlook, it will be found in present not very remunerative prices obtained by growers of raw material ,a position lending plausibility to contentions of political agitators.

LINSEED.

Business was done to-day in linseed Bombay bold at 220 for April/May shipment to Rotterdam, and in linseed LaPlata Argentine at £17 3/8 for April/May shipment to Hull. Wheat, cargo, Australian at 47/3 loading to France, and in Karachi gram at 36/6 for April shipment to Hull.

Wheat Soft Karachi 45 a/m sellers.

There was a fair inquiry for Australian wheat for outports.

Wheat Cargo, Rozario Santo Fe. 63½ lb. and 43 5/8 loading paid.

Wheat Cargo, South Australian 447/3 loading to France—paid.

Wheat Cargo South Australia 47/3 loading ment to Alexandria.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Firm and inquiry plentiful yarns :—Stiff. Water Twist 40's.
Printers Cloths 48.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, April 24.

Owing to Easter holidays, business was very much restricted. There has been little buying either from India or China and market has been chiefly supported by continental buying against which there has been little China selling. Rise in American exchange having encouraged sales in that quarter, caused weaker feeling in the market but undertone is fairly steady.

LONDON, April 24.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £19 for April/May shipment to Hull.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine at £17/6/3 for April/May shipment and at £17 1/4 for May/June shipment.

In Rapeseed Toria at £17/8/9 afloat to Hamburg.

COLOUR.

April 25.

The market has to report easy tone. Values of Alizarine is decreasing. Lunger had some business at Rs. 94 per cwt. Cow is steady at Rs. 90 per cwt. I. P. meets with some upcountry business at Rs. 86 per cwt. Other brands and big packings are offered at lower rates but there are a few buyers for them. Congo Red is lying flat. Benzo and Delta Purpurine meet with poor demand. Malachite Green, Nigrosene Crystals, Hemetine Crystals had business at Rs. 3/8/0, 1/12/0, 1/8/0, per lb. respectively. Rhodomine B. ex. is firm at Rs. 9 per lb. Sulphur Black is steady.

Quotations are :—
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 94 per cwt.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 90 per cwt.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-I.P. Rs. 86 per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-12-0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 5 per lb.
Sulphuri Black Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 3 per lb.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 4 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 3-8-0 per lb.
Magenta Xls Rs. 4-14-0 per lb.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-8 0 per lb.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4-0 per lb.
Soluble Blue 8 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 5 per lb.

SUGAR.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rahman & Co.).

Bombay, April 26.

The market to-day opened with a further declining tendency. In the cours. of the day Old crop prices steadily continued to decline further and at the time of writing latest levels have undergone a further drop of 3 to 4d. per cwt. Heavy arrivals and expected arrivals of sugar have played their part in a depressed ready market and near positions as well. New crop prices have seen an improvement of 2 to 3d. per cwt. In some Importing Houses have made purchases in New Crop.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 1500 bags showing but a meagre demand for Spot sugar.

The following are the closing quotations during the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 21/9 per cwt.
Fine White Transhipment Ex Bond Rs. 19/6 per cwt.
Fine White Transhipment S. S. Kolinur Rs. 19/2 per cwt.
Fine White Shipment March Sh. 20 per F B H.
Fine White Shipment April Sh. 25/6 per F B H.
Fine White Shipment June-July Sh. 24/3 per F B H.
Fine White Shipment July/Sept Sh. 23/3 per F B H.
Continental D B B Beet Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 24/4 per cwt.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

A CHARITY MATCH.

Customs XI beat Hornets XI.

The Bengali Young Men having conceded by a walk-over to the Hornets for the Hard Lines Cup which was to have been played for on Saturday, the managing committee of the Tournament tried to fix up a special charity match between the Customs and G. I. P. Parel. Every attempt was made to inform both teams on Friday evening. The Customs were available but as there was very little chance of the railwaymen returning on so the Hornets were requested to play at the eleventh hour. The preventive service men were in full strength but the Hornets were without their goalie, Ernst, Hyde and Fairman. Cowton and Callaghan of the railway having turned out were included in the Hornets and P. D'Avoine of the B.E.S. stood in goal. The attendance was very poor though the play was by no means of a mean order. When the teams took the field, it was thought that the Customs would make short work of their opponents but the Hornets gave them a good fight, losing by two goals, the score being five goals to three.

Davis scored two goals for the Customs in five minutes and play was confined to the Hornets' area. Cowton, Littlewood and Downes did most of the attacking for the Hornets and ten minutes before half time Littlewood reduced the lead off a pass from Downes. The Hornets continued to attack and Cowton dashed through several times but was unable to get past Lynn. Rodricks on the left was responsible for some good runs. A pass to Littlewood was sent to the Customs' goalie who saved but Cowton ran up and equalised. The Hornets were again on the offensive and with a pass from Downes, Cowton scored the third goal. The Customs now made serious efforts. Lynn moving up to the half line and before half time was called Davis equalised. The Hornets had the better of exchanges in the second period. Cowton lost a good chance and Littlewood spoilt another. The Customs then tested the Hornets' defence. Davis scored a lucky fourth goal, the ball going off the upright and Hassett was responsible for the fifth.

Teams were:—

Customs —Cowton, Lynn and Potts; Giles, Thornber and Fidgett, Gward, Hassett. Castellino, Davis and Singlehart.

Hornets:—D'Avoini, Gabriel and O'Brien; Rodricks Wilson and Callaghan; Downes Littlewood, Cowton, McKenzie and Rodricks.

Referees:—Messrs. James and Birtwistle.

At the conclusion of the game the Secretary, Mr Turton requested Mrs. James to present the cup. The receipts at the charity match amounted to Rs. 240.

TO-DAY'S FINAL.

AJMERE VS. B. B. R. F. A.

Referees.— Messrs. Cyriaco D'Souza and Kapadia.

FOOTBALL CUP FINAL.

ENTHUSIASM IN WEMBLEY STADIUM.

LEAFIELD, April 26.

Some scores of thousands of visitors from provincial towns and cities arrived in London this morning to attend the Football Cup Final which is being played this afternoon at the Wembley Stadium. The contestants are the Birmingham Club, Aston Villa, and the Newcastle United. About 120 special trains have been run to accommodate visitors, and from Birmingham alone 24 trains were run. Interest in the event is particularly keen in the north of England and Midlands and even from Scotland excursionists made an all-night journey to London.

Much confusion had occurred at the last year's Final Match owing to faulty arrangements for handling the vast crowds who had bought admittance to the Stadium. The exhibition authorities have declared that precautions taken will eliminate the possibility of a repetition of such an event.

Structural alterations have been effected and only ticket holders, of whom there are 123,000, will be admitted to the ground. There is every prospect that all of them will see the match in comfort.

The "Manchester Guardian" says, it would be difficult to suggest any other pairing that would be likely to provide a better contest than the meeting of such teams as the Newcastle United and Aston Villa. They represent the best and all that is most clever in the English football. The Aston Villa have already won the Cup six times and have only once failed in reaching the final round. Newcastle's history is less brilliant, having secured the trophy only once. The Duke of York will witness the match.—B. O. W.

LONDON, April 26.

Fine weather prevailed at the Wembley stadium for the Association Football Cup after rain in the morning and in the afternoon. The ground was heavy. 8,000 spectators including the Duke of York saw Newcastle United beat Aston Villa by two goals to nil.

Throughout the first half the speedy Villa forwards showed superior form, but the splendid work of the Newcastle goalkeeper and the fine defence of the backs prevented scoring. Newcastle improved in the second half playing with great dash. At four minutes from the close Harris, the centre forward, scored at close quarters. A minute later, Seymour, the outside left, added a second goal. Newcastle winning by 2 goals to nil.—Reuter.

RUGBY.

LONDON, April 26.

The following are the results of Rugby Football matches played to-day:—

Pontypridd three, Aberavon three; Bridgend six, Swansea nil; Pontypool thirteen, Cardiff nil; Cross Keys eleven, Llanelly three; Harlequins twenty-one, American Olympicers eleven.—Reuter.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 26.

At the Burroughes Hall, London in the Professional Billiards Championship (six-teen thousand up) the half way scores were Reece (in play) 8000 and Newman 7446.—Reuter.

BRITISH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, April 26.

The British Hard Court Championships were played at Torquay yesterday and the finals resulted as follows:—Singles Lycett beat Van Lennep (Holland) 6—1, 3-6, 6—4, 6—3. Ladies Singles Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Beamish 6—2, 6—2. In Doubles Riseley and Wheatley beat Gilbert and Greig 11—9, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4. In Ladies Doubles Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Sheppard Barron beat Mrs. Colegate and Miss Rose 6—4, 6—2. In Mixed Doubles Lycett and Miss Ryan beat Wheatley and Miss Colyer 6—11, 10—8.—Reuter.

TILDEN'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

LONDON, April 26.

New York.—The Davis Cup Committee announced that they have accepted Tilden's resignation.—Reuter.

WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 26.

At Windsor Park to-day the twenty miles road-walking Championship resulted as follows:—

F. Poynton (Leicester).....time 2/49.17, G. Goodwin (Surrey Walking Club) 2/49/31, T. Johnson (Leicester) 2/54/17. Team placings were Belgrave Harriers thirty-two points, Surrey Walking Club forty-one and Surrey Athletic Club forty-nine.

Official Cup final attendance was 105,000.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, April 26.

The Derby betting is:—

Eighty to one Bright Knight.

Hundred to eight Tom Pinch.

Hundred to seven Donzelon taken and offered.

Hundred to six Parmenio offered and twenty to one taken.

Hundred to six St. Germans offered and eighteen to one taken.

Hundred to six Diophon and Sansovino.

Twenty-five to one Caravel taken and offered.—Reuter.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Lucknow Youngmen's Association (Golders) vs. Xaverians (local League Champions) in second round was announced as a charity match and was the only match played to-day in Beighton Hockey Tournament. Lucknow had more of the game and won by 2 goals to nil. The Xaverians played one short for the first fifteen minutes within which the first goal was scored.

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT.

SOME FEATURES OF THE OLYMPIA MUSTER

The Hon. Secretary of the Royal Tournament writes from London:—

The opening day of Royal Tournament at Olympia is 22nd May, and the booking already made indicates a society gathering of special note. Many prominent people from America and the Continent are attending.

This will be the first Tournament for Major General Lord Ruthven as Chairman, a post which he occupies as G.O.C. London District. The season, with a very full London, will be a busy one and a strong appeal is being made on behalf of the Service Charities.

The programme itself will be a strong appeal. Last year people flocked in their thousands to see the airship "User" and it is estimated that 20,000 failed to gain admission. The Royal Air Force will have an equally strong item in the bill this time and one which will show how our Home Defence Units work.

Another interesting item is the restoration to the Programme of the Royal Horse Artillery Musical Drive, and the central pageant will break clean away from precedent while still historically recording in accurate dress and arms some of the greater incidents in the history of our Commonwealth of nations.

The Guards, Marines, Seamen, Airmen, Hussars R.A.S.C. and others contribute. The entries to the Jumping Competitions for the King's and Prince of Wales's Cups are coming in from all quarters of the globe.

UNITS FOR OLYMPIA

The 41st Royal Tournament to raise money for the Charities belonging to the Three Fighting Services, begins at Olympia on May 22nd, and runs until June 7th. The formations and units which take part are as follows:—

The Royal Navy, The Brigade of Guards, The Royal Marines, The Royal Air Force, 1st Air Defence Brigade, The Territorial Army 13/18th Hussars, "O" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, Physical Training Schools of the Three Services, Massed Bands and Royal Naval School of Music.

In addition the Command Champions at Skill-at-Arms will fight off for the champion ships of the Three Services with sword, lance, foils and bayonets, as well as Tug-of-War.

CORONER'S COURT.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAM CAR.

The Coroner concluded the enquiry on Friday touching the death of Ramuji Sukya, a labourer, employed on the permanent way in the Tramway Company, who was run over and knocked down by a tram car at the junction of Abdul Rahman Street and Carnac Bunder on the morning of the 17th instant.

Chota Madarbut, the tram driver was present at the enquiry where the Tramway Company was represented by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji Bar-at-Law.

Abdul Sakur, a labourer working at the same junction said the deceased was working near the tram rails when the car driven by the suspect came up from Market and went towards three men who were working at the rails and two moved away but the deceased did not notice the tram car and was knocked down and one of the wheels passed over him. He was removed from the rear of the front car and taken to the G. T. Hospital. The bell was not sounded and no red flags were placed on the road.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to shock and haemorrhage following the fracture of the ribs.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the ribs resulting from his having been accidentally knocked down by a tram car.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

On Thursday morning a municipal sweeper was working at Magazine Road, Mazagaon, when he noticed the dead body of a newly-born female child in a lavatory and informed the police. The child had no clothing and no apparent marks of violence. The body was sent to the morgue where a post-mortem examination was held by the Police Surgeon who found its mouth and throat stuffed with earth. The cause of death was suffocation by earth packed into air passages.

The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation by earth having been pushed into the air passages by a person unknown to the jury.

PURCHASE OF BRITISH GOODS.

NULLIFYING OF CORPORATION RESOLUTION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday at 1-30 p.m., Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved, "That the Commissioner be requested to report as soon as possible the number of occasions on which it has been found necessary to purchase goods manufactured within the British Empire together with the reasons for the purchase, and the amount of money required in each case since the passing of the resolution boycotting the British Empire goods upto the 31st March 1924.

Mr. Mehta said he moved the resolution on two grounds, viz. (1) If it was impossible to carry on the resolution passed by the Corporation, it was their duty not to respect the feelings of their European friends and to prolong the irritation which the resolution caused to them and (2) There was a feeling on the part of the Indians that the resolution had remained a dead letter and unless it was carried out vigorously and effectively, it was no use passing such a resolution at all. It was therefore right, he said, that they should ascertain the exact position in the matter. He did not want to have the satisfaction of passing a resolution which could not be carried out.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the resolution.

Mr. Winterbotham in opposing the resolution said if it was passed it would serve no useful purpose. It had been made abundantly clear at the Committees' Meeting from time to time that when foreign goods of equally good quality and price were not obtainable, British goods were purchased.

The Commissioner said he would have to employ at least half a dozen clerks and an officer to prepare the sort of report Mr. Mehta wanted. It would also be necessary to include in that report petty items such as pencils and fountain pens in a tabulated form. Whenever there were articles which required large amount of money he came to the committee for sanction. In regard to the parts of the machinery, they had necessarily to go in for British goods as the machinery employed in connection with the Municipal works was of British manufacture and it was not possible to fit in foreign parts in British machinery unless of course at a great expenditure foreign machinery was replaced. Otherwise every endeavour was made to give preference to foreign goods if price and quality were the same as those of the British.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram in opposing the resolution said as every endeavour was made by the Commissioner to buy foreign goods whenever occasions arose there was no necessity of passing such a resolution.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the Corporation's resolution had remained practically a dead letter and they did not go in even for such things like continental rubber tyres which were the first to arrive in Bombay in 1914. If a resolution passed by the Corporation was not given effect to they should go back to the Corporation and tell them there was no utility of the resolution and it could not be carried out. He bitterly complained at the attitude of the Commissioner, who refused to spend even Rs. 1/8 for a rubber stamp to impress the tender forms and thus reduced it to a scrap of paper. He did not mind if the resolution of Mr. Mehta was thrown out but he submitted that as long as the Corporation resolution remained on the paper, they were bound to respect it.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy:—Whose fault is it? Commissioner's or ours?

Mr. Tairsee:—Of both.

Mr. M. H. Haveliwala said it was not correct to say that the Corporation's resolution remained a dead letter. Whenever items of purchase came before the committee they raised objections if the Corporation's wishes were not met.

Mr. Tairsee:—Is it not a fact that last week you bought goods of which you know nothing. Do you know the parties' names of whom you bought goods?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta replying said what the committee wanted to know was whether the Commissioner and his subordinates were carrying out their wishes or whether it was an impossibility to do so.

The resolution was negatived by eight votes against five.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CASE OF RASH DRIVING AGAIN.

Jahankhan Sardarkhan, taxi driver No. 5123 was charged for rash and negligent driving before Mr. H. P. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted.

The facts of the case are that on the 24th instant one C. F. Fernandez, an Electrician residing at Bandra, who had been to see the Hockey match at the Esplanade Maidan, was returning home at 8-45 p.m. in company of his friend F. Pinto. As they were crossing the Queens Road to go to the Marine Lines Station, the accused who was driving his car from Church Gate towards Charni Road knocked down Fernandez who received a deep wound on the right shin and other injuries to his head and hands. Fernandez fell down and the accused stopped his car about 60 paces from the point where the accident took place. At the time of the accident the accused was just a little on the wrong side (a pace from the middle line of the road to the right). The accused put Fernandez and Pinto in his car, which was at that time occupied by a passenger, and drove along Queens Road on to Lamington Road. When near the junction of Lamington and Grant Roads, hearing the shouts of the complainant, Police Inspector Power, stopped the car, and took the injured man to the Lamington Police Station.

The accused in his defence stated that as Pinto who accompanied the complainant had already crossed in front of his car his attention was drawn towards Pinto's direction, and that it was the complainant who dashed into his car and received the injuries. As regards not taking the complainant direct to the Hospital the accused stated that he wanted to drop the passenger first at his house at Play House and then take the injured person to the Hospital.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that rash driving was being indulged to some extent in Bombay and that he wanted to set an example. He therefore sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

EXCHANGE PROBLEM AND TRADE DEPRESSION.

MR. MANMAHONDAS RAMJI'S ADDRESS.

At the first quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber held on Saturday, Mr. Manmahondas Ramji, presiding said:—

I have great pleasure in presenting to you the report of the work done by your committee during the first quarter of the Chamber's current official year.

The first and perhaps the most important question your committee had to handle in the very beginning of their taking up their office was the currency and exchange question with reference to which they have as you know, always carried on a ceaseless and determined fight. You will remember that the committee of this chamber sent a telegram protesting against the sale of gold from the currency reserves in the last year. To this there was no official reply from the Government but the Honourable the Finance Member tried to reply to it in his speech at the Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Your committee sent a reply to it criticing the different statements made therein. To this last letter of your committee the Government condescended to send a reply to which again your committee sent a reply on the 18th February, 1924. The Government observed that there were two separate subjects treated in the letter of the chamber, viz., the restoration of the pre-war ratio of the rupee to gold, and secondly the recent sale of gold from the currency reserves. The Government did not show any signs, as they do not even now, of following the suggestion of your committee with regard to the restoration of the pre-war ratio of the rupee to gold.

In support of their contention in favour of retaining the 'status quo' it was observed that the resolution of the Genoa Conference means merely this: that although for such countries as England, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden an eventual return to pre-war parity was probably both possible and desirable, the countries with severely depreciated currencies such as France, Belgium, Italy and Poland would merely have to reconcile themselves sooner or later to explicit devaluation. Your committee in their reply hoped that it was not intended surely to convey that India was in the parious position of countries like France, Belgium, etc. Was it not rather the fact that India of all the countries of the World, except America, had had the power to draw gold and was again with the exception of America the largest buyer of gold available in the open market in the last three years? It was also asked if it was not the fact that to-day India was nearer to pre-war par than even England, and if it was considered both possible and desirable for England to return to pre-war parity, why should such persistent attempts be made to prevent India from doing it.

The Government also contended that restoring the statutory ratio of the Rupee to gold which prevailed before its last alteration might increase the fluctuations of the rate on London and might also lead to violent fluctuations in the general level of commodity prices which would be more prejudicial to the interests of India than a certain instability of exchange. It must be remembered that when the Government altered the ratio and fixed it at 11.29 grains of gold in 1920 one of the main reasons given was that this higher ratio tended to moderate Indian prices. That ratio could not stand in practice and broke down.

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For the last three years we have got the old ratio in actual practice and your committee adduced figures to show that while the general average of prices was 179 or say 79 per cent. over pre-war, cotton and ten whose prices were determined by the strength of "foreign" demand wer 193 and 97 per cent. higher than pre-war. At the same time the other articles which are all Indian goods were very nearly pre-war and in the case of a very important crop like jute it was much under pre-war par.

These statistics are sufficient to show that that even under the ratio of 7.53 grains of gold the country has got moderate prices below which it would be a doubtful benefit to go, looking to the interests of the agriculturists living on land. The truth of the matter is that Government backed up by the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce has made up its mind to stick to the present theoretical ratio though it may not work in actual practice. You must have read the recent opinion of Lord Meston, once Finance Minister of this country, urging the abandonment of the present ratio in favour of the old ratio and also advising the Government not to allow it to be thought that Government used their power of interference with the exchange with a view to benefit British trade and manufactures.

With regard to the sale of gold the Government has advanced some strange arguments against the contention of your committee. You must be remembering that in their original reply to the speech of the Finance Member your committee asked why if the sale of gold was desirable as was attempted to be made out the Bank of England did not adopt that policy. To this Government replied that in spite of the apparent additions to the stocks held by the Bank of England very considerable quantity of gold had been taken year by year from the paper currency reserve of the British Government and from the reserves of the Bank of England and shipped abroad, and that a study of the statistics of the United Kingdom's imports and exports of gold would also reveal the fact that England had parted freely with her gold.

Your committee pointed out that Government entirely overlooked the real issue which was that of parting with the gold behind the Bank of England's Note Issue, and it could not be denied that the Bank of England had not only constantly increased the reserve of gold behind its own note issue but had brought it up to almost three times to what it was in pre-war days and its holding of gold was largest ever known.

The attitude taken by the Government with regard to these two questions shows the extreme urgency of placing the control of finances in the hands of the representatives of the people, so long as this is not done questions of importance to the trade and industries of the country will be settled without any reference to the real interests of the country.

The Government took advantage of the turn the events had taken with reference to the budget and reduced the salt duty to Rs. 1-4 i.e., the duty which prevailed before the last year's unjustifiable increase. This was a welcome step. With reference to the budget it was regrettable to see that the Government of India utilised the windfall they got in the shape of profits from the working of enemy ships towards balancing the budget. Your committee had suggested long before the budget time that this surplus should be devoted to building up of an Indian Mercantile Marine which is the most important work any Government can do at present provided it has the interests of this country at heart. Before long we shall have the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and the report of the Tariff Board published. Any action taken by the Government on these reports will be considered as a sort of an index of the real attitude of the Government towards these two questions which are of fundamental importance to us.

Your Committee have not approved of the procedure adopted by the Government with regard to the Tariff Board. The present procedure undoubtedly means delay and setting aside of important questions. If the protection of industries is to be carried out in a genuine and bona fide spirit the Tariff Board should be given another programme and procedure for working. Your committee referred to this in their last letter to the Government. Such Tariff Commission should not go roaming about the whole country but should sit at their headquarters and call for evidence there. Those who want to substantiate their claims for protection with regard to any particular industry should naturally go to the headquarters to see the commission. What happens now is however, that an important industry like the iron and steel industry which wants protection badly has to wait for more than nine months before the publication of the report of the Tariff Board regarding it. I may assure you that your committee will carefully watch both these important reports viz., the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and the report of the Tariff Board with regard to the iron and steel industry and take also necessary steps for safeguarding the iron and steel industry which may well be called the key industry of India and for developing the Indian Mercantile Marine without which it is useless to hope for much development—in the direction of building up of an industrial India.

Your Committee have kept up their usual watchfulness with regard to the policy of the purchase of stores followed by the Government and have addressed several representations during this quarter to the Government, all with the view of bringing about the policy they have so long been advocating viz., inviting of rupee tenders in this count and keeping the High Commissioner in London merely as a ceremonial functionary.

The committee of this Chamber have always worked for cheaper and quicker justice and approve therefore of the proposals recently made by the Government to increase the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts to Rs. 5,000. It may be hoped that the Bill amending the present Act will soon be brought in the Assembly and passed there to give relief to the commercial community. I also hope that the report of the Indian Bar Committee will tend to reduce the present exorbitant costs of justice. In this connection I cannot help regretting that though this Chamber has now got a well-prepared and comprehensive scheme of arbitration no one has yet taken advantage of it. The committee took great pains in the preparation and evolution of this scheme with the idea that the Arbitration Court of the Chamber would go a great way in relieving the complaint of the commercial community against the ruinous nature of the present day litigation. I have therefore to appeal to all our members, and even outside merchants to take advantage of the Arbitration scheme of the Chamber whenever they have got any disputes.

I am extremely sorry that the commercial depression and gloom to which references were made at our last annual meeting does not show as yet any signs of abatement. This busy season we had an abnormal bank rate of 9 per cent and the stringency in the money market was something extraordinary. Your Committee addressed a telegram to the Government urging the necessity of immediate action to provide further emergency currency beyond the Rs. 12 crores already provided in the Act to meet the needs of the situation.

The stringency shows signs of disappearing but the depression is still there and I fear we have not seen the worst of it as yet. I hope I shall not be considered a pessimist but some people have been so given to taking even a flicker of light as the harbinger of dawn that there are several cries of the dawn is at hand and yet there is no trace of it. To my mind unless the European situation clears itself and unless the public confidence here is restored there is not much chance of commercial depression getting away. The present depression is not only a material depression. It is a mental depression also and what is required is the restoration of the confidence of the public.

FR. BLATTER'S RECALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—May we know, Sir, (1) What has been the mission for which Fr. Blatter is called back by the Rome authorities? (2) If the mission is unknown how can his friends and admirers jump to the conclusion, that his presence here is more important and more urgent than the new duties he has been called upon to discharge? (3) Do the friends and admirers of Fr. Blatter claim a better knowledge of his usefulness than the authorities in Rome do?

(4) And, Sir, have the friends and admirers consulted the Fr. before starting this agitation? If so, has he expressed his agreeableness to continue his stay, when his new mission is unknown?

(5) And, Sir, why do these friends and admirers indulge in hyperbole, and depict him as *indispensable*.

(a) To whom is he indispensable, please? To the Goan community? To say so, is to slight the Archbishop!

(b) Is he indispensable to the Senate? Why, sir, even, Fr. Blatter will blush at this statement! (c) Then is he indispensable to the present students? Well, that is doubtful—for there are many, with whom the Principal Fr. Blatter is not "persona grata!"

And whilst on this subject, may I draw the attention of Fr. Blatter to the complaint of his victimised students of the Previous Class? What could be his objection to re-examine the students plucked in Mathematics, if the Algebra paper leaked out? How can the plucked students be victimised in this fashion? May I request Fr. Blatter to set another Algebra paper to those students, who have failed only in the Mathematics Paper? That would be doing them just bare justice. Will Fr. Blatter do it? And as regards Fr. Blatter's stay in our midst, he is quite welcome, but not as an indispensable person!

Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 27.

The new western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in the North-West Frontier Province. The disturbance over the North-east of India has caused local rain in Burma with a few falls in Assam, Bengal and is passing away.

Principal amounts are:—Toungoo, one inch; Akyab Minou and Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar, a half; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar and Chittagong three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in Burma and a few falls in Kashmir.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana Gound—Final: B.B., R.F.A. vs. Ajmere

WEDNESDAY, April 30.

Nomination Day for the Mahomedan Urban constituency.

THURSDAY, May 1.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Mahomedan Urban constituency.

SATURDAY, May 3.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 28 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 13m. sunset 7h. 0m.
April 29 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 0m.
April 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 12m; Sunset 7h 0m.
May 1 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 11m. sunset 7h. 1m.
May 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h 1m.
May 3 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 10m., sunset 7h. 1m.
May 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 2m.

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

D'SILVA.—Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 8 a.m. at N. S. da Salvacao Church, Dadar there will be Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of late John Fredrick D'Silva of Worlee Coliwada. Friends and relatives are kindly requested to attend.

10822.

POSTAL NOTICE.

A new No-Delivery Post and Telegraph Office called "Ballard Road Combined Office" will be opened on the 1st May 1924, in the premises of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., on the Ballard Road.

The office will remain open for all kinds of Postal transaction except Savings Bank and Cash Certificates. It will accept telegrams between 10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. on week days except Saturdays when it will remain open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. It will remain entirely closed on Sundays and post office holidays.

BAND AT SIR PHIROZESHAH MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I. will play a programme of music in the Sir Phiroseshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited only from the members of the Girgaon District Congress Committee for bye election for three seats to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Application form can be obtained from this office. All such applications must be duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Congress Committee. Only those who have paid four annas fee for this year and signed the membership form are entitled to stand as candidates and exercise the wright of franchise.

Nomination forms will be accepted till 7th of May 1924 between 8 and 10 a.m. and 11 and 8 p.m. except Thursday.

MAITHIL-SAMMELAN.

A special meeting of the Sammelan would be held on Sunday (the 4th May, 1924) at 5 p.m. in the Public Library at Madhubani, in Darbhanga (Bihar), to consider the desirability of holding the annual meeting and of fixing date, place and name of president for it. All interested in it will kindly send their opinions.

REPORTED CURE OF MADNESS.

NAVSARI GOLA'S STATEMENT.

As readers are aware, Navsari is already noted as a place where innumerable cases of hydrophobia have been successfully cured, by Mr. Vithalrao Gaekwad, Police Superintendent and therefore patients suffering from that fell disease proceed there from all parts of India. The same Gaekwadi town bids fair to be a place for effective treatment of another dreadful disease—madness. Mr. Rusoomji Furdoonji Bhote a Parsi gentleman who has passed several years in Upper India and Nepal has successfully cured several cases of madness. The latest cure is thus reported by one Gola Kanji Purshotam, which is reproduced below, in his own words:—

"My wife went mad through illness after giving birth of a child (i.e. through some puerperal disorder). She was under the treatment of several doctors and vaids but it produced no effect. She was shaking her head violently, as if possessed of some devil, using foul language, running away from her home, and harassing the people. Suspecting that she was possessed of some evil spirit, the services of some men known for exorcising evil spirits were engaged, but her condition grew worse and worse. We were on the point of chaining and branding her with iron bar when fortunately one of my friends advised me to try the medicine of Mr. Rustomji Furdoonji Bhote of Pijar Street, Navsari. As a last resort I availed myself of the services of Mr. Bhote who prescribed some Indian medicine which according to Mr. Bhote's statement is some vegetation brought from Nepal. She was placed under his treatment for about one month and after following his instructions she was completely cured. She is now completely cured, thanks to Mr. Bhote's medicine and his taking great care of my wife when under his treatment."

Official and Personal.

A Simla message of April 25th says:—

It is understood that Mr. Baptista of Bombay is to be nominated to represent India at the next International Labour Conference.

Consequent on the resignation of Sir Charles Todhunter, Finance member of the Government of Madras, the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. A. Graham, I.C.S., to be the temporary member of the Executive Council. Hon. Mr. Graham assumed charge of his office on 26th afternoon.

The "Daily Gazette" of Karachi in its leading article on Saturday evening protests strongly against the present methods of the Government of India's management of India's sterling exchange.—A.P

Karachi.—S. S. "Tangistan" sailed for Jeddah from Karachi on Wednesday last with 702 pilgrims on board.—A. P.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1924.

THE TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

The anxiously awaited Tariff Board Report is at last published, though no copy of it, thanks to the well-known efficiency of Government Departments concerned, has yet been received in this office upto the time of writing. The Board have, indeed, taken an unconscionably long time in putting forward their recommendations, which not even the magnitude of the interests at stake and the inquiry to be made would quite fully explain and justify. For, if the single instance of the steel industry is to require consideration and deliberation for nine months, and possibly another three months before effect could be given to the recommendations in specific cases, the principal industries requiring protection in India would not obtain their due for forty years from to-day. The place of a protectionist fiscal policy in the national economy of India has yet to be understood and appreciated by the present Government and those who take their inspiration from it. They are obsessed disproportionately with the fears of a possible hardship upon the consumer, whatever that may mean, without regard to the continued heavy loss to the nation at large in the shape of the exploitation which it must necessarily submit to in the absence of an adequate development of its own productive resources. The Tariff Board Report is no exception to this general misconception of the place of protection in Indian economy; and hence possibly the undue prolongation of inquiry and deliberation, which, if continued, would, as already remarked, keep India deprived of the indispensable protection she imperatively needs for a generation or more. It is time, therefore, that the Tariff Board were impressed with the advisability of expediting their deliberations in the case of industries referred to them for recommendations, irrespective of any consideration as to whether or not their own appointment is to continue. The Government of India have, indeed, as usual, adopted the most mischievous principle in making the Tariff Board appointments for one year only and distinctly as an experimental measure; for, though we would not like it to be understood that the delay in the recommendations of that body in the present instance was caused by a desire to prolong and justify its own existence, the effect of an experimental creation of a body like this on its own personnel as well as on the public cannot be exaggerated. Government would do well therefore,—and if they would not do so the Legislature at its next session, must compell them to do so,—to make the Board a permanent institution, at the same time impressing upon them the grave need of expediting the work entrusted to them.

In the specific case of the steel industry, the report of the Tariff Board, to judge from the summary which is available, must be pronounced to be satisfactory. The Board are, indeed, obsessed with groundless fears about the harm to the consumer, which has probably devitalised their recommendations in particular places; and which has made them meticulously careful in apportioning the burden between the consumer, the Government, —which is, of course, the consumer indirectly,—and the industry. But viewed generally, the Report must be pronounced to be satisfactory. We are absolutely at one with the Tariff Board in urging that the Bill giving effect to their recommendations in the case of the Indian steel industry, must clearly and unmistakably lay down the policy of protection, though a better course would have been,—and it is still not too late to adopt it,—to pass a general Bill enforcing the principle of protection to Indian industry under certain conditions, with a general scheme of variations of the measure of protection given upward as well as downward as determined by certain prescribed requirements. The Board's duty would then have simply been to inquire into the particular cases referred to them, or brought to their notice, as well as to see if the conditions prescribed for the grant, variation, or abolition of the protection, as well as the alteration of its form and measures were fulfilled. The steel industry, as the Board rightly observe, fulfills the most stringent tests of the requirements for scientific protection; and the decision to afford fiscal protection in the shape of specific duties is a good presage of the serviceability as well as sanity of the Board. For the exchange policy of the Government of India is still unsettled. The latest Budget of the Government of India is a bare-faced gamble in exchange, and it would be a blessing to the country if the Banks are not eventually in a position to corner the Government into paying for their remittances what rates the Banks choose to dictate. The foreign exchanges in general are also unsettled. While the Indo-British exchange rises, seemingly in favour of India, the exporter to India will get a concealed bounty, and thus be in a position to undermine the Indian producer, unless an adequate protection of an automatically variable kind is afforded to the Indian industry. The protective duty of Rs. 20 to 45 per ton on different articles is an excellent suggestion, which will be automatically a varying percentage of the price, rising as the price falls owing, let us say, to exchange irregularities, and falling as the price rises. The Board were justified in remarking that the protection demanded on behalf of the Tata interests by Mr. Peterson was too vague to be serviceable in making their specific recommendations; but those who studied carefully the Indian Steel Industry's case from the standpoint of Indian National Economy were, like Prof. K. T. Shah in his Fiscal Reform League Pamphlet for the Protection to the Indian Iron and Steel Industry, aware that the specific rather than the *ad valorem* duty was the only effective solution. The actual rates proposed may, indeed, be open to criticism as to whether or not they afford adequate protection; though, it must be admitted, the Board have obviously endeavoured to secure and safeguard in every just manner and legitimate direction the interests of the steel enterprise. It is for the Legislature, now, to give effect to these suggestions. But the point must not be lost sight of that the difficulties which the Tariff Board have steered clear of may still wreck the case of the industry in the Legislature. The Board, for example, have wisely ignored the specious argument that the bulk of the Tata output was already contracted for in a manner which would not permit the Tata enterprise to obtain the benefit of the proposed protective duties. The argument is specious because it applies only to the existing output of the Tatas, and not to the expected output when their projected extensions are in full working order. The management of the Tata concern is, indeed, not entirely above criticism, as, to give an analogous case, their representations to the Tariff Board were not all that could have been desired. But it is the misfortune, in our opinion, of the Tatas that they should have been represented by men who are pedantically or fanatically free traders, to whom it would seem in the nature of a sin even to have any dealings with those who would have represented their case more emphatically, if only sufficient information had been placed at their disposal. The misfortune of the Tatas, however, should not be made an excuse for penalising the entire industry of the country; and we cannot too emphatically support the recommendation of the Tariff Board, that while protection to the Indian steel industry is a national demand that admits of no exception, the full benefit of this protection could only be reaped if, thanks to this protection, internal competition develops, and the Indian steel industry collectively is able to supply the whole Indian market in fifteen or twenty years. We have every confidence that the consummation desired by the Board will be accomplished. But we, like the Board, cannot help voicing our apprehensions that in the development of this industry the real benefit will be lost if the strictly Indian national view-point is overlooked. The real difficulties, which to-day prevent the Tata enterprise from showing a profit, are, we apprehend, not fully shown by the representations submitted to the Board or the Government. It is not merely that their output is already contracted for irrespective of the protective duty; it is not merely that their psychology needs to be entirely "Indianised;" it is not simply that they have been overcapitalised, with a bulk of the standing capital charge being reserved for the benefit of capital raised abroad. Their difficulties of financing the present and growing output are such that unless simultaneously a wholly Indianised outlook comes into being so far as our Imperial and other Banks are concerned, the cumulative effect of such difficulties may go a long way in neutralising the benefit of the protective duty, and thus penalise the country for avoidable or remediable mistakes. We trust this aspect of the case will not fail to be duly represented and attended to when the proposals for protection to the Indian steel industry finally take shape.

On the whole the Tariff Board have given a wide berth to the suggestions for a bounty in lieu of Customs Duty Protection, and, in our judgment, quite wisely. For the bounty is naturally and necessarily a precarious form of protection, the very award of which would be tantamount to a suspicion of the industry sought to be protected by that means; while on the strength of which no prudent industrialist would care to build a new industry. The finances of India are to-day by no means in a state solvent enough to justify an extensive use of this most questionable method of protection to national industry. In the single case of the wagon industry, where the Board have recommended a sliding scale of bounties, the cost does not seem to be prohibitive; while the conditions laid down for the grant of the bounty are as fair as could be made. But if we view the wagon industry as only one component of the great complex body of industries connected with the railways in India, the recommendations of the Tariff Board leave a good deal to be explained. The rails and fishplates are to be protected by the ordinary measure of a Customs House duty; the wagon industry is to be protected by a bounty; while the locomotive industry is to be utterly excluded at least from the present programme. Why this differentiation? There is a similar discrimination in the case of the agricultural implements, of which the picks, hoes and powras are to be protected but the ploughs are not. We can understand the latter discrimination. But we find no reasonable explanation of the former. True, the Government policy in holding out the hopes of purchasing 400 locomotives per annum, with a reasonable presumption that the purchase would be made from Indian sources if available, needs, as the Board mildly puts it, an explanation. But the Board's own ignoring of the case of that industry equally demands an explanation, which we trust the full report will afford.

We are also unable fully to follow the Board in some of the calculations and suggestions they have made, incidentally, of a financial nature.

> "The Board estimates that probably the result of its proposals would involve a burden on the consumer in the neighbourhood of one and a half crore, of which rather more than one-third falls on the general consumer, rather less than one-third on the principal industries, and about one-third on Government, public bodies and Railways."

Granting that their estimate of the total burden is correct, we would still like to know how they have arrived at this appropriation; and what distinction they make between the "General Consumer", the "Principal Industries" and the Government and public bodies and Railways. Similarly it is difficult to accept their view that:—

> "As the policy of revenue producing customs gives place to protection, the Board favours a system of specific duties in place of *ad valorem* rates."

We realise that the specific duty is more effective from the point of view of protection than the *Ad Valorem* rates, and we have accordingly commended their recommendations in that behalf. But we cannot quite see that the specific duty would necessarily prove enemical to the revenue, at least in the initial years. Until the competing foreign imports are altogether choked off, the specific duty would prove quite productive to the Government, irrespective of the vagaries of the foreign exchanges. The estimates, therefore, of the increase or decrease in the Indian public revenues are, accordingly, mere estimates, which should not, in any way, deter the Legislature from giving effect to the recommendations. This weak point in the Report is further emphasised by the proposal of granting protection only for three years in the first instance. Such a policy would be suicidal, for the period is too small to give the industry a reasonable chance to place itself beyond the difficulties which now hamper its growth. There is no need to lay down any period in advance for the duration of the protection, for the simple reason that the sovereign authority,—whatever that may be in the case of India,—is fully competent to grant, alter or abolish the protection granted to an industry at any time.

Notes of the Day.

Camouflage.

Attempts have been made, even in responsible British official circles, to discount the services of Indians in building up British East African Colonies and Protectorates and to convey the impression to the world that those Colonies and Protectorates are the product of purely British enterprise. Even Mr. Churchill, who in his pre-office days had acknowledged ungrudgingly the services and sacrifices of Indians, tried to belittle them when he became Colonial Secretary and gave utterance to the sentiment that Kenya must be maintained for ever as a "characteristically British Colony", implying thereby that the interests of the British settlers must dominate over every other interest. In the White Paper of last year, it is true, it is laid down that the first concern of the Imperial Government is the welfare of the "Natives", but the world knows that this declaration is camouflage, pure and simple, and the real object behind the new policy is to make the "Native" a pawn in the game of bluff with the Indians. It is to be regretted that Mr. Thomas, the Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies, with his Imperialistic leanings, has fallen an easy victim to this camouflage.

Lord Olivier and Kenya.

If the Labour Government remains in office for a sufficient time, there is little doubt but that Mr. Thomas will be disillusioned before long as to the main springs of the policy which guides the administration of Kenya to-day and will continue to guide it for a long time to come. But Lord Olivier at least would appear to appreciate the Indian position a little better than his colleague at the Colonial Office. In a recent speech at a Labour Party meeting at Banbury, the district in which he lives, which Reuter's characteristically enough did not care to report, Lord Olivier, analysing the causes of India's distrust of the British Government and referring to Kenya decision of last year, is reported to have said that Kenya Colony "had been largely made by Indians" who "built its railways, developed its trade and built up considerable prosperity". Lord Olivier also spoke in no complimentary terms of the racial distinction sought to be introduced in the constitution of the Colony. Referring to the inequalities of the franchise his lordship said: "He was perfectly convinced that if they wanted to break up the British Empire they would go back on what had hitherto been their policy of making no distinction between citizenship on grounds of race or colour." This statement is reported to have been applauded by the audience clearly showing that in non-official Labour circles at least, the policy underlying the White Paper finds little favour. But will Lord Olivier prevail with his colleague at the Colonial Office, and see that the just claims of Indians are recognised? India has had tons of lip-sympathy: what she wants to-day badly is an ounce of practical help.

Sir Chimanlal Amok.

Though Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has doffed the bureaucratic armour he seems to be unable to rid himself of the bureaucratic pose that he had acquired during his official days. This pose revealed itself once again in all its offensiveness in the speech he made from the chair at the public gathering held at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday evening to bid God-speed to Mr. Sastri, Mrs. Besant and other "Liberals" and "Conventionists" who are proceeding to England to plead the cause of India. While Mr. Sastri and Mrs. Besant felt it necessary to present their case in sober terms, and did not grudge their political opponents their due, Sir Chimanlal, the exemplar of "moderation," "sobriety" and "liberalism", tried to out-bureaucrat the bureaucrat in his sneers against the cherished ideals of his countrymen. Referring to the principle of self-determination, and particularly the declaration of the Swarajists that the Indian nation should be the judge of what it wanted and when it wanted, Sir Chimanlal is reported to have said: "A little reflection would make them ask the question, whose self-determination it was to be? Was it to be the self-determination of the Hindus, or the self-determination of the Mahomedans when the long-desired unity between Hindus and Mahomedans was still a distant dream? Was it to be the self-determination of the Brahmins, or of the non-Brahmins, who would like to do anything that would wipe the Brahmins off the face of the earth?" Sir Chimanlal as a responsible politician would have done well, before uttering such nonsense, to ascertain whether the sentiments he was attributing to the non-Brahmins really inspired the bosoms of their rank and file. As to Hindu-Muslim differences, are not the two communities pulling on amicably enough in the Indian States and all over India except in a few places, where mischief-makers have been deliberately creating trouble? One would like to know what Mrs. Besant, and her colleagues of the "Convention," the entire idea of which is based on the very principle of self-determination, which Sir Chimanlal is ridiculing, think of the latter's yawnings. As for Mr. Sastri, he must have heard the remark from the chair with dismay, for in his speech at that very gathering, he asked his audience, "who could say that it (self-determination) is a wrong ideal to pursue?" Sir Chimanlal ridicules the principle of self-determination, and yet he is a pillar of "Liberalism!"

Deshbandhu Das.

The unseating of Deshbandhu Das, through a technical defect in the election, though regrettable, will not cause much uneasiness in Swarajist circles in Bengal, for the Deshbandhu is sure to be returned to the Council with an overwhelming majority in the bye-election that will take place in June next. The Deshbandhu, therefore, will be in his place when the next session of the Council meets. But for his brilliant leadership the Nationalist Party in the Council will not have achieved what it has succeeded in achieving so far. The local bureaucracy is labouring hard to undermine the foundations of the Party and all the energies and resources of the Deshbandhu and his colleagues will be put to a severe test in the coming months. We have no doubt but that the Nationalists under the leadership of Deshbandhu Das will prove more than a match for the local bureaucrats and their non-official henchmen and will keep their flag flying till the finish.

The Late Mrs. Ranade.

The death of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade removes from our midst one of the most prominent social workers of the older generation in Maharashtra. In her autobiography she has described in poignant terms some of the struggles which she and her illustrious husband, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, had to pass through in their endeavours to ameliorate the lot of Indian women and the "untouchable" classes. In all his patriotic and social work, she was truly her husband's help-mate. She exemplified in her life the Hindu ideal of a wife. Since the passing away of Justice Ranade she identified herself with every earnest movement of social reform and social service in Western India. The Seva Sadan at Poona, of which she was the President, is a monument to her selfless labours in the cause of her sisters. Her death is a distinct loss to Maharashtra and India as a whole.

Corporation and the Boycott.

The refusal of the Municipal Standing Committee to pass the resolution of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta relative to the boycott of British goods by the Municipality can have only one meaning and it is that the majority of them are not earnest about the boycott and would prefer to let the Corporation resolution in respect of the same to remain a dead letter. But this is an attitude hardly creditable to them as straightforward and businesslike men. As Mr. Tairsee observed at Friday's meeting of the Committee, either the boycott is considered futile by the Committee or it is viewed as feasible and necessary. In the former case, the only honest course is for the Committee to point out to the Corporation that the resolution is impossible of being carried into effect. But if the Committee wants to respect the feeling in the country and deems the boycott to be both feasible and necessary, it should see that it is enforced vigorously. But the majority do not appear inclined to take either of these courses and are content to let the resolution remain a dead letter. This is hardly fair to the Corporation and to themselves as honest, straightforward public men. If the majority really do not believe in the boycott, they should tell the Corporation frankly so. But so long as the Corporation resolution is not rescinded, they should see that it is duly given effect to by the Commissioner. Any other attitude is disloyalty to the Corporation.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

(By C. V. P. SHIVAM.)

I am not a Muslim; but, I am an admirer of the Prophet of Islam. Recently, I had the fortune to read a book on the Life and Teachings of the Prophet Mohammed and I was over-joyed to find therein some precious gems, which can be worn by any of the founders of the existing Religions of the world. I am now more than ever convinced that for India, our Motherland, Hindu-Muslim Unity is not only a good thing, but is quite essential, and the spirit of the Prophet, will be overjoyed to see it in practice. The Muslims, even more than the Hindus, should take the lead in this matter and see to the early consummation of this noble ideal. In this, they will be not only doing a thing that is right, but will be actually imitating the life of the Prophet, than which there is nothing for a Muslim to be more proud of.

Essential and Non-Essential.

A careful examination of the histories of the various outbreaks of violence and tension among the Hindus and Muslims, will enable any one to realise that the root-cause of the whole trouble lies in the fact that both Hindus and Muslims to-day, have ignored the essentials of their respective Religions and given undue importance to the non-essentials. So far as the Prophet of Mecca is concerned, he has given his instruction in unequivocal terms in this matter, as follows:—

..."*It is not righteousness that you turn your faces in prayer towards the East or the West; but righteousness is of him who believeth in God. . . . . and of those who perform their covenant, when they have covenanted; and who behave themselves patiently in adversity, and hardships, and in times of violence; these are they who are true.*

—Koran, Chap. ii. 172.

"*It is not the flesh and the blood of that which ye sacrifice which is acceptable to God: it is your piety which is acceptable to the Lord.*"

—Koran, Chap. xxii. 38.

What a sublime truth it is! And how equally applicable to all the people of this world! If the Hindus had realised the full import of the above, would they have persisted in carrying a procession with music beside a mosque at Nagpur and would there have been a riot then? If the Muslims had realised the meaning of the above injunctions of the Prophet, would they persist in killing cows, an animal held in reverence by the Hindus, and would there have been so many

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A TYRANNICAL ACT.

REPARATION.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

ALLIED GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

LONDON, April 26.

Paris.—The French reply says, the Government concerned have a right to expect from the Commission a definite decision embodying the experts' conclusions and supporting them with arguments, giving them practical form and completing them on certain points.

The Belgian reply accepts the conclusions as a whole and hopes the Commission will consider whether Germany will draft laws and decrees and will not lose time in preparing measures to enable the plan to be promptly enforced by common agreement with the Allies with whom Belgium was entering into immediate contract.

The Reparations Commission has taken the first step towards the application of experts' plans by a dinner the chief delegates gave to Mr. Pierpont Morgan as the beginning of a campaign of consultation with leading international financiers, including neutrals, especially in connection with the flotation of the German loan.

The Italian reply says Italy is prepared to adopt integrally the conclusions and principles inspiring them.

The French Government adds that the Governments can only take useful action after the Commission has completed this work and states it must consider under what conditions the present Franco-Belgian guarantees shall be merged with or exchanged for those which will be handed over as an undivided whole to all the Allies. These operations cannot be effected until Germany effectively put the plan into execution.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, April 26.

It is understood that replies from the Allied Governments to the communication addressed to them by the Reparations Commission on April 17th have now been received and will be published in Paris forthwith. Newspapers state that these replies will be examined by the Commission at the meeting which will be held on Tuesday afternoon.—B. O. W.

EXPERTS' REPORT

BRITISH COMMERCIAL CHAMBER'S LETTER TO PREMIER.

LEAFIELD, April 26.

The Association of the British Chambers of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the Report of the Experts' Committees appointed by the Reparations Commission and expressing the opinion that these proposals offer a reasonable and just solution of the Reparations problem. The Association notes with pleasure that the British Government are wholeheartedly supporting the proposals and urge upon them the desirability of meeting with the Allies at the earliest possible moment with a view to putting the proposals into immediate operation!

FAVOURABLE PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, April 27.

Paris.—The Allied replies on the Experts' Reports are very favourably commented upon in the Press, which emphasised their conciliatoriness of the replies, and declares that though there may still be certain divergencies and Allied conversations may be long and delicate, no difficulty is insurmountable, and there is every hope of an agreement being reached.—Reuter.

WHY CREWE CALLED ON POINCARE

LONDON, April 26.

Paris.—According to a reliable French source the object of Lord Crewe's call on M. Poincare yesterday was to amplify Mr. MacDonald's speech at York by declaring that while the British Government is prepared to trust Germany, nevertheless if she failed to fulfil her undertakings in connection with the experts' plans, they are prepared to take a strong action in conjunction with the Allies. It remains to be seen whether this will satisfy M. Poincare's demand for prior agreement with regard to sanctions but the "Temps" is of opinion it is superfluous to discuss possible penalties in advance.—Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT'S ELECTORAL ADDRESS.

LONDON, April 26.

Berlin.—The Imperial Government's electoral address refers to its sacrifices in order to save the German people from disaster and adds that further heavy burdens must be undertaken as only through work and sacrifices can Germany escape from misery to freedom. Government is desirous of achieving settlement of the reparations and the liberation of the Rhineland and the Ruhr through the findings of the committee of experts.—Reuter.

ITALY'S RUHR POLICY

LONDON, April 26.

Rome.—It is semi-officially stated that the comments and deductions of foreign newspapers concerning the alleged change in Italian policy about the Ruhr are absolutely without foundation.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

EMISSARIES TO INDIA.

"BOLSHEVIK SUBSIDY" TO "DAILY HERALD."

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 26.

The trial was resumed this morning of the four accused in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case. Dr. Manilal on behalf of accused Muzaffar Ahmed and Shaukat Usmani cross-examined Col. Kaye for a considerable time. Col. Kaye stated that he had no definite knowledge that the Communist Party in Great Britain was affiliated with the Communist International. The delegates of the Labour Party had not to his knowledge visited the Communist International during the period he had been the Director of the Criminal Intelligence. He knew a gentleman of the name of Phillip Snowden who was now a member of the Labour Government. He did not know that there was a book entitled "Through Bolshevik Russia" by Phillip Snowden. He believed that he had heard of a book called "Theory and Practice of Bolshevism" by Bertrand Russel. He had not come across the publication "Soviet Russia" by the Independent Labour Party. He believed that the Communist Party of Great Britain had sent delegations to Moscow. He would not be surprised if they had been supplied passports. He had heard of a newspaper called "Pravada" but he had not heard that some numbers of this paper were forged in London. He did not remember to have heard that anybody even asserted that any officer in Scotland Yard had anything to do with forging any newspaper. He had heard that there were Communist parties in various parts of the British Empire such as Australia, Canada, Newzealand and South Africa. But he did not know if the Negroes in East Africa had a Communist Party.

Counsel: Are you aware that a person, when he enters Germany has to report himself and his name is registered by government there?

Witness:—I believe that to be so.

Counsel:—Are there means at your disposal to find out by what name M. N. Roy had been registered by Germany?

Witness:—I should say not.

Counsel:—Did not Mr. Taggart, Commissioner of Police, ever visit Germany?

Witness:—I don't know.

Counsel:—Is it impossible to find out by what name M. N. Soy had been registered?

Witness:—I have never made any attempt to find out. It is enough for me to know him as M. N. Roy. By what name he registers his names I have no knowledge. Proceeding witness said he had no control over or official information concerning Mr. Taggart and his movements. It was possible he might have seen in newspapers that Mr. Taggart had visited Germany. But he had no recollection. He had seen a letter written in the handwriting of M. N. Roy (as stated as handwriting expert) and signed Haridas Pall. He had got a general recollection of a sum of seventy thousand pounds having been received from the Russian Communists by Mr. George Lansbury as subsidy to the "Daily Herald." This was perhaps three years ago. Witness had also heard of a publication by the present Prime Minister called "Socialism."

Mr. Alston:—In face of my opening statement that communism or socialism was not illegal and is a view what any body is entitled to hold has this cross-examination any relevancy?

Judge:—I suppose Dr. Manilal wants to show that distinguished men in England have Communist and socialism views without being prosecuted. If I was of opinion that communism or socialism is an offence I as judge would not be bound by your opening remark and would be entitled to convict the accused.

Dr. Manilal thanked the judge for agreeing with his object in cross-examining the witness on the question of holding communistic views.

Col. Kaye then stated in answer to counsel that he was informed that the house of accused Muzaffar had in Calcutta was searched some time in May 1923 soon after the arrest of Usmani. But whether the search was made by Mr. Kidd, or anyone else, he could not say. His recollection was that nothing was found in the search. Not even Muzaffar Ahmad. He was not aware of any correspondence between Nalini Gupta and Muzaffar Ahmad. But he had known of their meeting each other.

UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

It is in his recollection that Shaukat Osmani was interned at Peshawar under regulation three. In the case of this accused (Shaukat Usmani) the first letter intercepted was one written in Bombay addressed to Roy and dated 23th September 1922. But he had heard of this accused for some months. Before that he was on his way to India. On receipt of the first intercepted letter witness concluded that he must be put under surveillance for a few months. Before that witness had information that a number of emissaries were coming from Roy to India and of them Shaukat Usmani was one. The letter of Shaukat Usmani addressed to Roy was intercepted on the same day. Dange's letter was intercepted. Witness claimed privilege and refused to answer to Dr. Manilal's question as to who supplied the information that Shaukat Usmani was coming to India. Usmani was actually arrested in May last year and wit-

(Continued in column 5.)

"GOVT. MUST REMOVE THIS BLOT."

MR. HORNIMAN—THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

HAYWARDIAN FALLACIES EXPOSED.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE TO DO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE THE ONLY REMEDY

Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, General Khilafat Committee, Bombay, National Union, Tilak Swaraj Sangha, Akila Karnatak Sangh, Akhila Dravida Sangh and other public bodies, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday to observe the Horniman Deportation Day. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided. The audience was very large.

Mr. Nariman said a similar meeting was held last year in Bombay when Pandit Motilal had presided and he (Mr. Nariman) had said at that meeting that that would be the last meeting demanding for Mr. Horniman's return and that at the next meeting they would congratulate Mr. Horniman on his return to India. But he was sorry that his hopes were not justified. He had then said that the same boat which would take away from them one of the most odious Governors they had, would bring back to them Mr. Horniman. He then explained his position in regard to the resolution which he had brought forward in the Council. He said he was pressed by members belonging to various parties to ask for priority to move his resolution, as they wanted to go away from Bombay, but at the last moment those very members walked into the Government lobby, to his surprise and disgust led by Mr. Jadhav, the Educational Minister. ("Shame"). Those members came out of the Government lobby as if they had done a great wrong; others apologised to him and said they were put in a very awkward fix by the Educational Minister. They said Mr. Jadhav was brought in to secure the support of non-Brahmins, and if they did not support him he would be deprived of his office. It would have been much better for him to have begged in the streets of Bombay than occupy such disgusting and dishonourable position. Could they imagine that a Minister who was stated to be a representative of the backward classes could vote against Mr. Horniman's resolution. There was none among the many leaders and champions of the depressed classes, of Labour, and of the backward people, in this country, who could be compared to Mr. Horniman. Those very classes for whom Mr. Horniman worked and risked his life, supplied them with medicines out of his own pocket—the representative of those classes had gone against Mr. Horniman and that was the unkindest cut of all. But those people did not really represent anybody; they represented merely the official classes, and the voting was the result of the official connivance. The officials who would not have looked at some of the members in ordinary times went and begged of them to vote against the resolution, and the result, they all knew.

SIR MAURICE'S CHARGES EXPLODED.

Coming to the arguments used by Sir Maurice Hayward, he said—he did not want him to call "Honourable", for he had forfeited that title—no self-respecting Indian would have gone into the Government lobby and made an exhibition of himself. The principal argument against Mr. Horniman was that he was in debts, and that there were decrees against him. He would have liked to tell the Home Member that instead of prying into Mr. Horniman's private affairs he might have employed himself in more useful directions. Mr. Horniman was not paid a brass farthing by the Government. He (Mr. Nariman) would have asked him how tag-rag people who had nothing when they came out to India in service went home after a short time, amassing fortunes, and there lived like lords. But honesty and poverty always went together. It was far better to have lived like a begger like Mr. Horniman than to have amassed fortunes by dishonourable means. There was another charge against him that he had quarrelled with his employers, and Mr. Petit was quoted in support of this contention. But Mr. Petit himself had answered that charge at the last meeting held in that very hall protesting against the action of the Government. He wanted to know the reason of Government keeping Mr. Horniman out, all these years. There were equally powerful writers and leaders in India, but why the speaker asked, was Mr. Horniman kept out of India? The reason, Mr. Nariman said, was that Mr. Horniman was the Commissioner of Police of the people, and he found out the scandals and conspiracies in the Government administration on behalf of the people. He had no highly paid agents, as the Government had; he had no C.I.D. officers who more often created cases without any reason or evidence. But then he had at his disposal the clerks in the Government offices who loved their country more than they loved the Government, and who supplied him with all the information which he wanted in order to expose the Government. And Government did not want to prosecute Mr. Horniman because they feared that by prosecuting him they would only be publishing all the scandals about rice control and many other things. He was their watch-dog and they were left defenceless when that watch-dog was removed. There were numerous scandals, numerous conspiracies, numerous complaints as at Dadar, and these the Government did not want to expose for their own sakes. For instance, he (Mr. Nariman) had in his possession some particulars of a scandal about the Development Department, and he did not know what he should do with it. He was unable to get further information from Government about it, and at the last sessions of the Council the Director of that Department, although he was the next highest paid man in the Presidency, could not get him that information, but contented himself with saying—although he had two months' notice that the information was being obtained. He was told that one Mr. Lloyd, a representative of Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, had come to Bombay and had secured a large order for the supply of pipes to the Development Department, and that this gentleman was a cousin, or some sort of relative, of their last Governor. If such a scandal had taken place in any other country it would have resulted in many resignations, but that had not happened in Bombay. If Mr Horniman were here he would have been able to find out all the information and he would have compelled Government to make some sort of statement by continually writing about it and agitating in the Press and on the platforms.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE IN MAHATMA'S NAME.

He appealed to the people of Bombay in the name of the Mahatma to do their duty, as, if the citizens would only will it, they would have Mr. Horniman back amongst them. If they would but will to have him back amongst them again, Mr. Horniman would return to India soon. And for that purpose they would have to agitate, agitate and agitate. (Loud cheers.).

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

Maulana Mohamed Ali said he was reading Sir Maurice Hayward's speech in the Council the other day, also Mr. Addyman's. The latter and Sir Maurice were one and the same and there was very little difference between them. Mr. Addyman said that the Europeans did not want Mr. Horniman back in India. The speaker asked his own countrymen whether they wanted Mr. Addyman in this country. (Loud cries of "No"). We could have a great majority of 350 millions against a few thousand of Mr. Addyman's. Mr. Addyman also said that Mr. Horniman was deported to save him an exposure. The speaker thought it would be in the interests of Mr. Addyman to deport him from India, to save him from exposure. Mr. Horniman had come through the police courts unscathed, after a protracted trial, and was it not an opportune time for Sir Maurice to make all the exposure he then liked? It was said that "The Chronicle" did not want him back. But who was Sir Maurice to speak on behalf of "The Chronicle", for he must be reading that paper at the public expense if he read it at all? If Englishmen wanted to remain in this country they were at liberty to do as their helpers and workers, but not in any capacity they liked, for in that case they would be black-balled by Indians and every villager in this country. Then again it was said that Mr. Horniman had quarrelled with Mr. Petit. But was every man who had quarrelled with Mr. Petit to be deported? Even Mr. H. P. Mody said that it was an injustice to keep Mr. Horniman out of India. Was it undesirable to have Mr. Horniman back in India? The speaker had lived with Mr. Horniman for months together in England, and he knew him very well. He had seen some of his associates, and he must tell them frankly that he did not like them. But that man himself of all his associates was the purest soul. He did not drink; he did not

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SWARAJISTS IN CONFERENCE.

NO CHANGE IN PROGRAMME.

HELP TO C. P.

Strict secrecy is being maintained regarding the proceedings of the Conference of the Swarajya Party's Executive Committee which came off last Friday. Copies of agenda or resolutions passed at the meeting have not been made available to the public. It is, however, understood that decisions of a far-reaching character have been arrived at. The meeting, after hearing Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Leader of the C. P. Swarajists, has resolved to help the C. P. Swarajya Party in view of the expected dissolution of the Legislative Council of that province. Besides placing party funds at the disposal of the C. P. Swarajists Party Leaders from all provinces will go to C. P. and concentrate on propaganda and counter-propaganda with a view to get a majority in the new Council in the event of a fresh election.

Another important resolution was in respect of the party programme which, it is understood, will be pursued without break or without any material change. In pursuance of this decision, resolutions on the release of political prisoners and like subjects will be moved and repeated in the Assembly by Party members. It is, however, believed that this decision will not prejudice the Juhu Conversations in which only Pandit Motilal Nehru will represent Swarajists instead of the whole party. Amongst other resolutions passed were those (1) appointing a Sub-Committee to study the Tariff Board Report and advise the party as to lines to be pursued in the Assembly. (2) Appointing a Sub-Committee to regulate non-official business at the next regular session of the Assembly and (3) appealing for funds.

Those present at the meeting included Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. T. O Goswami, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. J. M. Mehta.

(Continued from column 2.)

ness though it better to await his arrest before starting proceedings against all accused.

Counsel:—Could you not have arrested Usmani before?

Witness:—I was trying to; but could not find him. It was at my request that he was interned and also sent to Peshawar Proceeding Col. Kaye stated that he did not want to start proceedings till his case was complete. He thought Usmani was an important member of this conspiracy and without his arrest proceedings could not be started.

This closed the cross-examination by Dr. Manilal.

Re-examined by Mr. Alston witness said that the actual complaint was drawn up by the Advocate General of Bengal in consultation with Mr. Alston. Witness made a few slight verbal alterations and then presented the complaint as altered in a typewritten form saying that he accepted its contents. Thereupon he was instructed to proceed. The reason why mention was not made in the complaint of the meeting of Nalini Gupta and Muzaffar Ahmad in Calcutta was that his knowledge of it was based on evidence which he was unable, for technical reasons, to produce in the Court. He asked for legal opinion and was asked not to put it in.

Mr. Alston:—Taking all the eight accused mentioned in the complaint what was the amount of money which according to your information was sent by Roy?

Col. Kaye:—I had information of actual receipt of £3,350 by seven accused (Roy being the eighth accused) and of despatch of £300 which I have reasons to believe had not been received. Colonel Kaye further stated that in addition to the sources of information as to the Communistic International financing and being behind this conspiracy there was the British Note to Soviet Government on the subject of propaganda which was published in July last.

Asked as to circumstance in which he gave evidence as to Urdu handwriting in 1908 in China witness stated that his opinion was invited and he gave it. The two members of the Court-martial who accepted were British officers of the Indian army who had been in India and those members who did not accept his opinion were officers of British army who had never been in India.

Proceeding Col. Kaye referred to a telegram fror Singaravelu (accused who is now ill) dated September 1923, and sent from Triplicane post office to Roy, Berlin. The message read "Wire two hundred and fifty sterling. Send press." The original of this message had been forwarded to the Court by the Postmaster-General.

This concluded the evidence of Col Kaye.

Kunja Behari Roy, head assistant to the Bengalee translator to Government of Bengal, deposed to translation of certain Bengalee letters which he had made.

Mr. Promode Mohan Chakravarthy, Inspector of Police Intelligence Branch, Calcutta, said he intercepted originals of Bengalee letter and a English typed writer and got copies of them made in his presence in his office. The Bengalee letter was written by M. N. Roy to one M. R. Khan in Calcutta. The English letter was an enclosure to the Bengalee letter. No receipts were given or taken of letters intercepted and taken at the post office.

The Court then rose for the day.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

SWARAJISTS' NEXT MOVE.

NO CONFIDENCE IN DEPUTATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday night when speeches were delivered "On the situation created by the Swarajists", Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel said a deputation had gone that very day to state their case to the Labour Government, consisting of Mrs. Besant and the Rt. Hon. Sastri. But it was a farcical deputation, for they did not represent the real voice of India. The real voice of India was Mahatma Gandhi and he alone! But the deputation consisting of Dr. Besant, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas (laughter) had gone to England to speak on behalf of India. (Laughter.). Many liberals and national Home Rulers occupied seats in the Assembly that time, and they were thrown out because they did not represent the real mind of India. The Labour Government was quite aware that the deputation was not representative of the people, yet this sham was maintained. Mr. Sastri was first telling them to keep their faith in the Conservative Government, then in the Coalition and now again in the Labour Government, meaning thereby that they should worship the rising sun. (Laughter). The Congress did not believe in deputations, or in any party in England. They believed in themselves alone and in their own work. The Congress party had once cooperated with the Labour Party when it was not in power, and when both were fighting for self-determination. But times had changed since then. The Congress people were blamed then for working with the Labour Party, be men like Mr. Sastri and others, and yet those very people now asked Indians to cooperate with the Labour Government and keep their trust in them. The Horniman resolution was passed by the Assembly by a large majority, and the Labour Government was not giving effect to it, and yet Mr. Sastri asked them to put their faith in that Government! How was it possible for them to trust in the good intentions of the Labour Government, when they would not even allow Mr. Horniman to come back to India? Labour might not be able to give them Swaraj or things of that magnitude, but could they not give effect to their resolutions about Horniman and Hasrat Mohani? How could they believe people whose professions and practices had no relation with each other. People who were once speaking about the 'Fourteen Points' of Wilson were now speaking of threats, but he would tell the Labour Government that the Swaraj Party was not going to be cowed down by their threats. The Swaraj Party were going to pursue their own way and they were not going to be frightened by anybody. Did the Egyptians or Irishmen get freedom by sending deputations to England? It was simply foolish to expect that. The Swaraj Party had as much faith in the British Government, as the Mahatma had in Khadi. (Laughter.). They knew how Mr. Sastri was once insulted by Lord Winterton, who had refused to see him even! The party giving their allegiance to the National Convention was thrown out by the electors in the last elections, and they knew the fate of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. (Laughter). Now that the people had refused to make these people their representatives, they had appointed themselves as such and were now going to England in the name of India! The Speaker said that he had already given out in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee that Mrs. Besant represented none in India, that the National Home Rule League had 36 members in India, in all, while it had 33 branches. (Laughter.). And the same persons had come forward now to speak in the name of India. (Laughter.). The Labour Government well knew that these people were not the real representatives of India, yet they were making use of Mrs. Besant's party as their pawn.

CONTROL OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Sastri had already told them that he did not want full self-government, but only some responsibility in the Central Government. Mr. Patel thought that as long as the military was not under their control they could never have real self-government. They were spending more than 60 crores on the military, which was more than half the income of the Government, and there was no money left for other nation-building departments. Their point was that India need not keep such a large army, for, if India was to be a part of the British Commonwealth then other Dominions were bound to come to their help in case of invasion by their enemy, as was done in the last great war. Where was then any necessity to keep such a huge army in India? It was primarily kept there for the benefit of the Dominions and England and not for the benefit of India. If they had the control of the army in their hands, they would cut down the expenditure to a reasonable amount, and officer the army with Indians. They would open many military colleges, all over India, and even send their youths to foreign countries for training. They would import foreign experts to advise them, and cut the expenditure in all possible ways. But Government did not want Indians to take over the control of the army, and as long as it was not done, they would never get liberty. for Gov-

(Continued on next page.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas-burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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KING RECEIVES PREMIER.

PRIVATE WEEK-END PARTY AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, April 26.

The King had hoped to witness the Cup Final at Wembley but later arranged to remain at Windsor to receive the Premier and Miss Isabel Macdonald who were present at a private week-end party at Windsor which included Princess Helena Victoria, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Kellogg and Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray. Mr. Macdonald returns to London on Monday to hold an important Cabinet meeting to put finishing touches to the Budget, especially to decide the fate of the McKenna duties which have been a subject of conflicting announcements.—Reuter.

LIBERALS RESTIVE.

CAPT. GUEST TO CO-OPERATE WITH CONSERVATIVES

LEAFIELD, April 26.

The position of the Liberal Party continues to attract much attention in regard to its relations with Labour. Captain Frederick Guest who has held office in the Asquith Administration has published a letter which he has sent to the party leader announcing that he does not intend to contest Stroud Division as a Liberal at the next election. He adds that many Liberals will feel it their duty, while retaining both their principles and their identity, to co-operate with the Conservative Party.—B. O. W.

LORD WILLINGDON ARRIVES IN LONDON.

NEWSPAPERS' TRIBUTE.

LONDON, April 27.

Newspapers pay high tribute to Lord and Lady Willingdon who on arrival at Victoria Station were met by H. H. the Aga Khan who presented Lady Willingdon with a hand some bouquet, the members of their family, representatives of the India Office, the High Commissioner for India and various Indian and British officials in London.

The "Observer" describes Mr. Montague's tribute to Lord Willingdon in "The Times" as timely and generous and says that arduous public service in India too often goes unthanked for. Never more did he deserve thanks than he does to-day. Practically all Lord Willingdon's service was rendered through abnormal times. His record is a uniform success. No better proof of his sympathy and adaptability as an administrator can be offered than the opinions he has earned alike from Indians and Europeans.

LORD MESTON'S TRIBUTE.

Lord Meston in an article in the "Sunday Times" declares that it was largely due to Lord Willingdon's untiring energy that Bombay never failed during the strain of the War. His tact and skill averted dangers and the rising tide of nationalist excitement which in less competent hands would have been calamitous. He supplied courage, wide sympathy and infinite patience necessary to introduce the new constitution in Madras and to tackle the secular feud between the Aryan and the Dravidian elements. He leaves Madras peaceful, progressive and thoroughly awakened from traditional slumbers. He was nobly supported by his talented wife in every good cause. We welcome him back as a typical Englishman, a happy and successful administrator and a great gentleman.—Reuter.

"CITY OF SINGAPORE" ON FIRE.

LONDON, April 27.

Adelaide.—The cargo steamer "City of Singapore" from New York to South Africa with a cargo of oil and motor cars was on fire at Port Adelaide last night. Fire brigade and riverfloats were fighting the flames when a terrific explosion occurred at midnight killing the fireman and injuring several others who were removed to hospital. There was further explosion two hours later. The fire is still burning.—Reuter.

I. F. S. REDUCES DUTY ON TEA.

LONDON, April 27.

Cabled correction.—The Irish Free State has reduced the duty on tea by three pence except on Indian tea which is reduced to two and one-sixth pence.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION IN VISNAGAR

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, April 27.

The tension between the Hindus and Mahomedans in Visnagar in the Baroda State has not yet subsided although a compromise has been arrived at, that the Hindus may, for one year, in pursuance of their right, take processions along mosques while playing music and if the Mahomedans do not meanwhile raise any objection and otherwise maintain peaceful and friendly relations, Hindus would take into consideration their religious feelings. This compromise does not seem to have produced any effect. On 22nd instant three cows and one bull were found to have received injuries by swords, whereupon great excitement prevailed and disturbance was with difficulty averted. On that day some Hindu houses also were set on fire. Although the Police is patrolling all over the town day and night disturbance is apprehended.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

MANDALAY, April 27.

At about 4 p.m. yesterday five third class and one second class carriages of 58 down local mixed train capsized at mile 338/2 on Myingyam branch of the Burma Railway. One old woman was killed and six other passengers were slightly injured. Through communication was restored by 4.15 p.m. today.

A TYRANNICAL ACT.

(Continued from page 7.)

take meat. He spent his own money; if he spent his friends' money he might be sent to prison for that. Even after he was sent to England many Indians were sending him money. The speaker had asked him to take money and work on behalf of the Khilafat. Mr. Horniman said that he would never take payment for his labours for India!

MR. HORNIMAN'S TRAIT.

The fact was that Mr. Horniman did not know the value of money, it was not in his constitution at all. If he had £200 he would give it to the first beggar he saw. He had seen Mr. Horniman's servant in silk socks which even Sir Maurice did not use. But then Civil servants, who were neither civil nor servants, were spending India's money. The Viceroy was getting Rs. 20,000 per month, and even the present Governor who was an honest man was getting Rs. 10,000. He hoped he would remain honest for five years (laughter), for the Indian climate was so demoralising and degenerating. But the officials who came to India were living at the expense of the country, and the greatest thing for them was to have a good time of it in India. Even Lord Willingdon who was a permanent settlement in India, wanted to come back to India, and they knew the case of Tawker, the jeweller in Madras, and many other things in connection with his regime there. While Indians were willing to welcome any and every Englishman who wanted to serve India, they wanted to give a hearty send-off to every foreigner who wished to do otherwise. (Laughter). He asked them not to rejoice too much, for it was probable that Lord Willingdon might return to India. (Laughter.) Lord Willingdon when he saw Maulana Shaukat Ali told him that while he was not an able man he would try to serve India his very best. But he had counted without his host. The Civilians had capped him in a short time, and he doubted in spite of Lord Willingdon's being in India for ten years, whether he knew anything about India at all. It was such people who wanted to stick to India and were allowed to do so, and yet well wishers like Mr. Horniman, who almost reconciled Indians to British rule in India were taken away from them. Because Mr. Horniman happened to be a very strong man the Government could not tolerate him he was deported, and it was not at all in the cause of public safety. Without any provocation they had shot down men at Cawnpore only lately. ("Shame)." The shame was theirs, for as long as the Satanic power remained in India such things were likely to take place. How many Indians were in earnest? How many had died in the cause of their country? They knew that 29,000 Indian soldiers had died while serving in the last war on Rs. 29 per month, and they had died to keep the Government strong in its present position. How many of them had sacrificed for their country. They always quarrelled among themselves—Hindus with Moslems and Moslems with Hindus over the slightest incidents, forgetting all the while the principal party in the whole struggle and quarrel. If they wanted to get Swaraj they must give up their selfishness, and they must cleanse their hearts first.

DR. KITCHLEW.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew said he agreed with every word said by Mr. Mahomed Ali. One thing he wanted to tell them. He was merely a soldier and not a speaker. But he would like to ask them what they had done during the last five years to get Mr. Horniman back amongst them. What was the fault for which Mr. Horniman was deported. Because he loved India and loved the people. His fault was that he had devoted his life not to his own country but to India, which he had adopted as his own. He wanted to know what Indians had done to get him back to India. Mahatma Gandhi had told them that if they would only will it, he would be back in India. But it was not mere speech-making that would do it. It was only their will which prevented Mr. Horniman for coming to India, and if they would act as they were required they would succeed in their object.

DR. MAHAMUD.

Dr. Mahamud said they had failed in their duty. Let them make up their mind before they left the hall that before next year Mr. Horniman would be back in Bombay, and he was sure they would succeed.

MR. M. K. AZAD.

Mr. M. K. Azad said Mr. Horniman was kept away from them because they had not done their best to get him back. They had not held monster meetings nor had sent monster petitions to the British Parliament. If they had done that the eyes of the British Parliament would have opened and the Government would have allowed Mr. Horniman to come back to India again. He asked them to get at least fifty thousand signatures on a monster petition to be sent to England.

DR. N. D. SAVARKAR.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar said he disagreed with him when Mr. Azad suggested that they should send a petition to the Parliament. They had found a new method of getting their grievances redressed and that was self-reliance. They must never depend upon others for the redressing of their grievances. They had to depend upon themselves alone, and Mr. Horniman was bundled out of the country because he was working for India and he was an undesirabe not to the people, but to the Government. The secret of bringing him back was Swaraj as Maulana Mahomed Ali said. In the absence of that men who deserved deportation were enjoying in the country at the expense of the people, and desirable people were sent away. Mr. Horniman was not kept away because the British Government did not know of the grievances of the people; but because they did not want them to be redressed, and therefore they were doing nothing. The suggestion of a petition was a reactionery one and should never be adopted by them. The way for getting him back to India was Swaraj. And Swaraja alone would get him into India. He asked them to go back to the position of 1921 when the country was ready for civil disobedience. Let them be non-violent in all that they did, in their non-cooperation. Let them be non-violent in the way the Akalis were. Let them be strong and only then could they be non-violent. They had only one way of reaching the goal and that was to prepare themselves by non-cooperation for the final fight of civil disobedience through non-violence. Let them steel their heart and be courageous for the final struggle.

MRS. GOKHALAY.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said it was stated that the British Government was in India to keep law and order, but then they themselves were doing an unlawful and oppressive act. If Mr. Horniman was guilty why should they not prosecute him and send him to jail? She did not think there was anything very creditable in the action of Government, and for their own sakes they should remove this blot. Anniversaries such as they were celebrating that night have for the purpose of freeing them from bondage and if they only did their duty they would be free in a short time. The only method by which they could win Swaraj was by unselfishness and sacrifice, and she asked them to exert their utmost to achieve Swaraj by that way.

MR. M. K. PATEL.

Mr. Manekji K. Patel said the act done by the late Governor was so tyrranical that it was not at all in consonance with these times. That reminded them of the days of Timur and Caligula and Nero.

How could they think well of a man who had deported Mr. Horniman from his sickbed, and kept him out of India for five years? The speech of Sir M. Hayward did not at all reflect any credit on him, specially when they considered that he was a judge of the High Court previously. Government had refused to give effect to the resolution of the Assembly, and that merely showed how unresponsive was the Government to their wishes. If Mr. Horniman was guilty then he should be prosecuted, and the attitude of the Labour Government had merely shown them that they could never put their trust in any English politician to whatever party he might belong.

DUTY OF PRESENT GOVERNOR.

But why talk of Englishmen, for here were Indians who were shameless enough to side with Government in the Council and vote against the resolution! Dr. K. E. Dadachanji had actually written to the Press that he did not know that Parsis were in favour of the resolution. If that was so, why was he sitting there to speak on behalf of the Parsis. If he did not know ever that much, why should he not resign his seat at once, and make room for better men. Their present Governor would be judged by his action on the Horniman resolution, in favour of which the majority of elected members had given their votes. They must tell the Governor that as long as Mr. Horniman was not allowed to come back to India, they would never allow the Government any rest.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING WORDS.

Mr. Nariman in a few concluding words asked them to take to their heart all that had been said by the various speakers and to do their very utmost to get Mr. Horniman back into India.

MR. C. P. NANAVATY.

Mr. C. P. Nanavaty in proposing a vote of thanks said Mr. Horniman was more of a saint than an ordinary man. He was neither a millionaire nor a millowner and yet he had to spend freely out of his own pocket on public work. No man went away from him empty-handed. He was the first man to help the distressed and the suffering. In the influenza epidemic he knew of cases where Mr. Horniman had personally nursed the poorest men in the city at the risk of his own life. He had organised dispensaries from one end of the city to the other in those days, and he had proved his worth and value as a real humanitarian. Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and others had seen his work then, and they had acknowledged its worth. Bombay could never forget such a man, whatever Government might say and do.

ELECTRIC TRAIN DISASTER.

4 KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

LONDON, April 26.

Altogether 50 persons were injured in the Euston disaster. There were distressing scenes in the dark tunnel when rescuers working by the light of the flares of acetylene lamps were extricating the injured passengers from the debris. There were stifling fumes from the fused rubber covered cables and gases from the train cylinders repeatedly caught alight. A conflagration was averted by the very prompt application of extinguishers and continuous supplies of water. The relief party which weilded pick axes and crowbars improvised stretchers out of the carriages' woodwork. The line was put out of action for the day.

The death roll has been brought up to four by the death in hospital of two of the injured. The conditions of the driver of the electric train whose legs were crushed is serious. Others are progressing favourably and good progress has been made with the clearing of the wreckage. It is anticipated that the full train service will operate again to-morrow.—Reuter.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

(Continued from previous page.)

ernment could always put pressure on the people through the army.

THE NEXT STEP.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the time and measure of each advance were dependent on the sweet will of the bureaucracy, and as long as it was so they would never get Swaraj. The present Government of Committees was only created to gain time, and it would end in nothing. The Swaraj Party did not believe in these shams, and he compared the party to Cromwell's Ironsides and they would act like them. Swarajists had never promisd to destroy the Government, or to bring it to a dead-stop. They had said that they would destroy the sham that India was governed with the consent of the people. The Deputation that had gone to England that day was as representatives of India, as the three tailors of Tooley Street were representative of London. (Laughter.). They wanted full Swaraj and they would never take anything less than that. They were ruled by a bureaucracy with the help of the army, on which they spent nearly 87 crores per year out of an income of about 127 crores. Instead of this sham, he asked the Government to come out in the open and say to the people that they were being ruled over with the help of the sword and nothing less than that. That would have been more honest! Government, however, had introduced the Government of India Act, which was a great sham and conceded nothing to the people. Look at the state of education even in Bombay. It was being purposely delayed by Government, and their Educational Minister was busy not with the education of the young of the backward classes, but with creating dissensions between Brahmins and non-Brahmins in the C. P.! These were the professions of the Government, and these their practices! Could they have any faith in such promises? If Government went on doing these things, the only way open to the people of India would be civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes. They would have to resort to it sooner or later. As long as the work of the Swarajists was approved by the public, they did not care what the Labour Government thought of it. They wanted the support of the people and of no one else.

It was stated that in the C. P. they were going to have fresh elections. If that was the case he was sure the Swarajists would sweep the polls there. At the next elections the Swarajists' war cry would be non-payment of taxes, and he was sure the people of India would be at their back in that campaign. Unless they took to civil disobedience they would never get anything, and they must also have non-payment of taxes.

THE BESANT DEPUTATION.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar said he was trying to find out whether the Moderates seriously believed that another deputation was required from India to convince the Labour Party, which was struggling for existence. He was trying to find out what seriously was in Mr. Sastri's mind, who had told the audience before he went away to England that he was going there to explain the conduct of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly! Stripped of all rhetoric, it meant this—that he was going to tell the Labour Party that they should not make much of the rejection of the Finance Bill by the Swaraj Party, who were all right. He had also the privilege to read the interview which Mrs. Besant had given to the Associated Press on the eve of her departure, where she had expatiated on the value of her deputation, saying at the same time that the Swaraj Party people were very unwise in their action and that the deputation was asking for a Royal Commission which should be given to India as soon as possible. Mrs. Besant was a person who had always visions. She had told him in the Home Rule days that she saw Home Rule coming next year! "It was positively coming" she had told him, and now in her speech she had told them that the Royal Commission was positively coming next year! (Loud laughter). But Sir M. Hailey and everybody else was telling them that it was not coming, and the speaker sincerely trusted that Mrs. Besant's hopes would be realized. If that Commission came to India, unless it considered the national demands as formulated by the representatives of the people in the Assembly, it would find cold comfort in the course of its investigations. He wanted them to realise that they did not want favours from anybody. They wanted Swaraj and they did not want any benevolent people to play the Providence to them! Indians wanted the right of self-determination to be given to them. What did the Moderates want them to do? They wanted the Swarajists to have faith in the Labour Government, and what was National Convention after all? It was the right to determine and frame our own constitution. Mrs. Besant could not reply to the question as to what she was going to do if the scheme submitted by the Convention was not acceptable to the British Government. If they really meant business, then their business was in their own country. (Applause). The Swaraj Party would not only frame the constitution, but it would be backed by the power of the people behind it, and if it was refused they would no longer cooperate with the Government. That was the sanction which ought to lie behind any demand which they might make. Therefore, he could not understand why the Deputation was proceeding to England. The Swarajists knew their friends in the Labour Party and it was not by inadvertence that Col. Wedgwood described Pandit Motilal as "his dear friend." And Mr. Patel, too was once in most intimate touch with most of the members of the Cabinet, and they valued his words as much as they valued the words of Mr. Sastri and Mrs. Besant. The Labour Party liked nothing more than the assertion of self-respect. It was the unreserved assertion, unexaggerated assertion of self-respect, that make an impression upon the Labour Party. The Swaraj Party accepted the advice of Cromwell—"Trust in God, but keep your powder dry". (Laughter). They trusted in the Labour Party and nobody had any right to complain about the attitude of the Swarajists towards them. The Swarajists knew that no Government could give them self-government until the Swarajists made good. He remembered what was said of a Marwadi merchant in Calcutta. He trusted in God, but everything else in cash. The Swarajists also believed in cash transactions only, and not mere promises and good intentions. They must see that the Labour Party dealt in cash transactions, or the Swarajists must keep their powder dry. (Laughter).

NOT TO BE COWED DOWN.

Mr. Goswami said it was no use drafting or framing a constitution, unless they could put it into practice. He himself had framed a constitution in his school days, and it was still lying with him. (Laughter). No doubt it was a good academical exercise and nothing more than that. Mr. Sastri had gone England to apologise for the Swarajists, but the Swarajists had not prajudged the Labour Party. The Labour Party when not in office had made promises to Indians, which had not yet been repudiated by the Labour Government and when those promises were not given effect to the Swarajists had resolved to stand on their own feet, and fight the battle of freedom. Was it embarrassing the Labour Party to make their national demands. The Labour Party were unwilling even to concede the right of Indians to self-determination. The Prime Minister had told them that no party in England was going to be cowed down by threats, and the Swarajists had also told them that they too were not going to be cowed down by any threats and that they would not have anything with the mendicant policy of certain people in India. The Swarajists wanted to come to a friendly arrangement, as between equals, by meeting in a conference. While they did not impugn the good faith of any members of the Labour Party, the Swarajists wanted a cash deal and nothing less than that.

FAILURE OF BRITISH RULE.

DR. BESANT INTERVIEWED.

(Associated Press.)

Dr. Annie Besant, who left by the mail boat on Saturday last granted an interview to the Associated Press before sailing.

Q: Can you give me an idea of your line of work in England?

A: Our activities will practically be divided into three kinds. First, the usual lectures and discussions; two large demonstrations have been already arranged, one in the Queen's Hall, London, the other in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. All these activities of ours, will be intended to influence British public opinion in England. In this we shall be greatly helped by the British Auxiliary which will arrange for us all the details. Then we shall have a number of special meetings in connection with the Indian Parliamentary Committee, through which we shall be able to address members of the House of Commons and answer all questions that may be asked as to the condition of things in India. We regard these as specially important, bearing as they do on the minds of those with whom the decision rests of all Parliamentary action.

UNPROGRESSIVE POLICY.

In the third place, we shall seek interviews with the members of the Government, urging on them the very pressing nature of the Indian problem, pointing out to them that the action of the Swaraj Party in the Central Provinces and Bengal Councils and the Assembly, however unwise, is but the inevitable result of the unprogressive nature of the English policy and above all of the most provocative statement that England has a right to dictate the stages of Indian advance. We shall press upon the Government that no nation has a right to dictate to another nation the conditions of its obtaining freedom. If the various small nationalities in Europe are encouraged by British Public opinion to free themselves and if their struggles, often ill-advised and resulting in the loss of human life are yet supported and encouraged by British public opinion it is monstrous that India with a great civilization of the beginning of which European history is not able to find the date but which admittedly was great and wealthy, trading with Babylon, three thousand years before the Christian Era and yet attracting the competition of European nations in the 18th century after that era, should not be better able to frame her own methods of Government than the mushroom republics of Europe to-day. If Czechs and Serbs and Roumanians are fit to rule themselves, by what right or reason can a country which was prosperous and wealthy nearly five thousand years, be told that she is unfit to claim the same right? It is argued that Great Britain has bestowed upon India justice, peace and good government. She has been just in quarrels in which she had no concern but in matters of quarrels between Europeans and Indians she has shown the greatest injustice. It is only since the Reform Act that Indians have been able to obtain the abolition of most of the unjust privileges given to them in courts of justice as members of the ruling race.

AN EMASCULATED NATION.

The peace that England has given to India rested upon depriving her of the right of the free-born man to carry arms, and has largely emasculated large numbers of her people. It is no advantage to a nation to have the peace kept by foreigners and in the picturesque language of Raja Rampal Singh, in an early Congress "she has transformed martial nations into a flock of quill-driving sheep." It was with Madrasis that Clive achieved his conquests but Madrasis are now regarded as non-martial. The English have encouraged the fighting qualities of certain races in the north for their own advantage and enlisted Gurkhas by permission from the Indian sovereign. But while they have encouraged some of the North people to fill their armies and to fight for their Empire abroad they have suppressed all independent feeling, and have made criticism, sedition, until again after the Reforms the Indians obtained the repeal of the abominable Press Act as well as of other legislation only justifiable when the country is in a state of war. England has profited by making Indians weak and peace imposed on an unarmed people by armed foreigners is not a blessing for which any nation need be grateful.

FAILURE OF BRITISH RULE.

As to the good government, England found India with a school in every village. After a century and a half of her rule, India is one of the most ignorant countries in the world and the ignorance which England imposed upon her, after millenia of education, is now made by England a reason for denying her freedom. England found India the wealthiest of nations and in the middle and in the 17th century Philemore wrote that the "droppings of her soil fed distant regions." Now famine is one of the things which has become normal in British administration and the permanent fund established to meet recurring famines has been used for other purposes. To reduce a nation from wealth to poverty is hardly a sign of good government. One of the causes of this poverty is the destruction of the village system in 1816 in the South; another cause is the allowing of the old machine of irrigation maintained as the first duty of a monarch by Hindu and Musulman kings to drop into disrepair as, for instance, in Tanjore, where the crops depend entirely on the monsoon and where 300,000 acres of barren land will soon be irrigated and bearing crops by a Bill carried through by an Indian Councillor. English administration is efficient in keeping files and all such secretarial work and in the minutiae of the machinery of Government. But it is inefficient in the vital matters that concern that nation's life.

The average life period of an Indian is 23.5: the death rate is rising, not falling: the numbers of the hungry are increasing.

WHY SWARAJ IS NECESSARY.

The presence that the English officials protest the interests of the masses while the Indians are indifferent to them is disproved not only by the continual resolutions of the Congress while Indians were powerless but by the measures passed even in the short three years by the limited powers of Indians in the Councils where ameliorative efforts have been made not always with Government's support. It is useless to pursue this argument further but innumerable historical facts might be brought to support it and these will be used in our claim for Indian liberty. It is necessary that India's case should be stated but to seek England's cooperation in winning freedom. It is well that England should understand the root reason of the popular support given to the Swaraj movement.

THE WAY OUT.

We ask for self-government as quickly as possible not only in order that India may be free but also in order that India and Britain may remain parts of one great Commonwealth; to refuse this will only strengthen the Party which is already claiming independence; will increase the tendency to secret conspiracy seeking foreign support. Because we love India and because a great many of us love England we plead for the self-government which will bind the two countries together.

Q: Dr. Besant, are you feeling hopeful about the result of your mission?

A: I should not use the word hopeful. I am *confident* of its success. I feel sure that the Labour Government when it has a majority of lovers of British traditions and of liberty in the House of Commons will meet and satisfy India's aspirations. No battle for liberty carried on by reasonable and thoughtful men and women can fail to win success. Above all I rely on that Power that makes for Righteousness which keeps nations alive if they follow its dictates and breaks them if they dare to a subject nation its birth-right of liberty.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

LEADERS ARRIVE AT JALAGAON.

(Associated Press.)

JALAGAON PETH, April 26.

The President elect of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Deshbhaktha Konda Venkatappayya, Mr. Paranjpye and Mr. K. F. Khadilkar together with a large number of the delegates from all parts of the province arrived this morning by the Deshi Express. They were conducted in a procession through the principal thoroughfares to their respective lodgings.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Khadilkar performed the opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition. In the course of his inaugural address Mr. Khadilkar briefly recounted the advantages of such khadi exhibitions. After a few remarks from Deshbhakta Venkatappayya also regarding Khaddar being the symbol and emblem of unity and purity Mr. Khadilkar declared the exhibition open.

SESSIONS BEGIN.

(Associated Press.)

JALGAON PETH, April 27.

Among to-day's arrivals for the Maharashtra Provincial Conference were Messrs. Patel, Mahadeobhai Desai, Hon. R. P. Karandikar, Lalji and Shankerlal Banker with a number of delegates.

At 8-30 this morning the Conference commenced its sessions in a crowded pandal with the singing of national songs. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Seth Rajmal Lakhichand then read his speech chiefly dealing with the justification of Non-violent Non-Cooperation and exhorting the merchants to give up trade in foreign cloth.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President read a number of messages from prominent Swarajists and Liberals wishing success to the Conference and then delivered his presidential address. He deprecated the Swarajist tactics and hoped Mahatma Gandhi who was thinking over the whole political situation in the country would come to the rescue of his staunch followers.

At the end of his speech Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande moved a resolution recording the unanimous rejoicings of the Maharashtra at the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi from illness, which was unanimously carried.

The Conference meets again at 5.30 in the evening.

PRESENT SITUATION.

GOVT'S UNTENABLE POSITION.

SWARAJ.ST EXPOSITION.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyamya hall on Friday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when speeches were made on "The situation Created by the Swarajists".

Mr. Patel said they had a meeting that day of the Swaraj Party's Executive Committee, and many of the members had already gone away. But some of them were present there at the meeting and he introduced to the audience Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, the Editor of the "Swadeshmitron" who had done very useful service to the country and to the party. He then introduced Mr. Goswani, the whip of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly. He agreed with Mr. Dayalji said Mr. Patel that there was no fundamental difference between the Swaraj Party's programme and the programme of the Mahatma. They were all at one in believing that only by non-payment of taxes could they bring the Government to submission. He hoped the next Congress would pass a resolution authorising the non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience from January 1925 for they never believed they could get Swaraj through the Councils. The Congress would be held in December next, and in the meantime they must prepare the country for non-payment of taxes by means of constructive work. They had gone into the Councils to make the way clear for Swaraj, and for that purpose they had to capture the very citadel of the bureaucracy. They would have to bring pressure on the bureaucracy. —to make things easy for them,—in the Councils. But the ultimate object of the Swaraj Party was civil disobedience.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

About their Conference that day, he said. The Party had no authority to change their programme and their policy, on which they were sent into the Councils. They had gone there to destroy the Councils,—to non-cooperate with Government—for which they held a mandate from the public. Their policy of making Government impossible through Councils was still there, and that policy could only be altered if the Congress were reconciled by the Government. In the next sessions of the Assembly their old programme and policy would continue, and they would not change it in the least unless their voters wished it. They would go real N. C. O. in the C. P. and Bengal Councils only and nowhere else in the country. Khadi was not N. C. O., as they were bound to patronise Swadeshi manufactures: the abolition of untouchability was also not N. C. O.! The real N. C. O. consisted of boycot of Councils, of courts and of schools. And that N. C. O. was not practised in India, except in the Councils. As long as they could not use violence, and thus win Swaraj, they had to bring the requisite pressure on Government through other means and that was what the Swarajists were now doing. They wanted to boycot British Empire goods in order to bring pressure on the Government, for it was a capitalist Government after all. And if they hit the traders, they were sure to hit the Government! The mighty British Government were spending crores of rupees in foreign propaganda, and the Swarajists thought that they too should imitate them, and that could only be done through the Councils by rejecting Government measures. They would find that the doings of the Swarajists in the Councils had drawn the attention of the world to them, and their grievances and advertised their actions.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Aivengar said it was not necessary for him to tell them about the situation created by the Swaraj Party in the Assembly. They know the result better. They had created a situation which would enable them to say that they represented the mind of the country and that all that they had done during the past three months in the Assembly had really been endorsed by the country and not only that but that they had a mandate from their country to go forward in the same way and upon the same principles upon which they had fought the bureaucracy in the Councils during the last three months. They all knew about the rejection of the Finance Bill, and since then His Majesty's Government had been trying to temporise in various ways. The Labour Government had been balancing on a right rope in England, and they wanted to play one party against another in this country to keep the Government safe. They were aware of the pronouncements made by the Viceroy, the Government of India and others. Those statements had been made re-made and unmade, and what not! The Prime Minister had deliberately made the speech outside the House of Commons, to avoid being heckled by those members of the party who still had a grasp of the real situation. The position had not altered since the statement was made by Sir M. Hailey in March last. The Secretary of State for India, the Prime Minister and Prof. Richards were merely repeating the statements made by each other, and they all agreed with the statement of Sir H. Hailey in the Assembly. If they would only put all those statements side by side they would find that there was very little real difference between them. The Prime Minister had told them that he was only waiting for the enquiry undertaken by the Government of India before taking a further step. Mr Macdonald said that they were examining the foundations, and if they were sound they would proceed with the further work, that when the investigations were completed they would know how to proceed with the next part of the programme. The speaker did not want them to be led away by those commentaries and annotations, made by the various statesmen. It was not for those politicians to say anything to the Government of India, which was going counter to their pre-conceived ideas. The Viceroy and the Government of India were determined that the basis upon which the Reform scheme was based should not be disturbed and that the bearings only should be readjusted. All the investigations and inquiry were intended to strengthen the principle upon which the constitution was founded, as a mere eye-wash, to get out of the difficult situation. The Government of India were perfectly clear that India was not to get self-government by any act of self-determination on the part of the people of India, and that it should come only by stages, and that it should be the gift of the British Parliament, and for that purpose Indians must get certificate of merit from the bureaucracy! After all those tests had been satisfied, steps would be taken. But the Congressmen could have nothing to do with the investigation, although the Liberals in India were enamoured of such an enquiry, only if one or two Moderates were associated with that enquiry. They must know that they could get nothing out of such an enquiry by the Government of India. It was up to them to demonstrate that point of view, as that the structure which was intended to give them self-government could never give it to them. That was the work which the Swaraj Party had taken upon itself.

The speaker then referred to the Government in the provinces as conducted by the Ministers and said they had no power over their subordinates because they belonged to the All-India services. The Ministers of Education had no power over the Director of Public Instruction who presided over the Education Department: he could not reprimand, or enforce discipline among his subordinates, and the speaker challenged anyone to prove that the Ministers could do it in their departments. The transferred departments were starved and the additional taxation was allotted to swell the emoluments of the Civilians and expenditure on the departments managed by them. How could any Minister who had any self-respect say that he was responsible for the carrying on of any department and enforcing discipline among his subordinates. The Government of India had now found out in the Assembly that the Swaraj Party was not to be cowed down or swayed by the threats or the promises of the bureaucracy and that the party would only act according to the wishes of their electors.

The Swarajists had taken upon themselves the task of demolition of the Government by bureaucracy, and the convientionabroad that the Government of India was being conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people. Government had already undertaken to produce dissensions among Indians by every means in their power. They were capturing some men by titles; to some—they were saying that the no-changers were consistent and were good people and that they could not understand the Swarajists. The speaker asked them not to be led away by these artifices but to support the Swarajists in the work they were doing in the country and in the Assembly.

COALITIONS WORKING WELL.

Mr. Goswami said there was no occasion yet for the Swaraj Party to apologise for any of its actions. As their President had already told them the Executive Council that afternoon had met and decided that there was no occasion for any change in their policy. They were not going to change their policy in the councils.

Referring to their work in Assembly he said that the most important work of the Swaraj Party was the coalition with the Independents, showing thereby that the Swarajists were not going to non-co-operate with their own countrymen whatever they might do with the bureaucracy. The coalition positively meant co-operation with their fellowcountrymen. He had read with sorrow the various allegations that there were differences between the two parties in the Assembly and he wanted to deny those allegations publicly. Both parties had worked most loyally with each other for the good of the country. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had stated in the Assembly that if it was constitutional to obstruct, then it was constitutional to certify. But the Swarajists had proved that they were not going to put up with any taxation in the spending of which they had no voice.

Coming to the work in the Bengal Council he said, the Governor, there was absolutely unnerved by the splendid work of the Swarajists, and he had become an active party canvasser. He was trying to create dissensions in the party by every means in his power. He asked the people to give the Swaraj Party a proper chance to prove themselves. The Party had already captured the Calcutta Corporation and the first Lord Mayor of that city was their respected leader Deshabandhu Das. He requested the people to co-operate with the Swaraj Party and support them in every possible way.

Dr. Dayaljibhai said it was time for work and not for mere talk. The whole country was N. C. O., although there might be some slight difference between the different parties.

He asked them not to give much attentions to their differences but only to care for those things on which they agreed, He requested them to help the Swaraj Party by every means in their power and prepare the country for civil disobedience. There was only one party in the country and that was the party of independence. The country wanted work and did not want to have anything to do with their differences.

Mr. Vidyarthi said they must do such work for the country, by which it could join liberty.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

14TH SESSION AT COLOMBO

COLOMBO, April 26.

The fourteenth session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference which is held annually in different parts of India took place on 25th April at the Anand College Hall, Colombo, Ceylon in the presence of a very large gathering. The proceedings began at 4 p.m. with the opening of the Ayurvedic Exhibition by Dr. Paul Pieri and at 5 p.m. the Hon. Sir Ponnabalam Ramanatham, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the Indian delegates. Vaidyaratna Kaviraj Jogindra Nath Sen, the premier ayurvedic physician of Calcutta, who presided at the conference, then delivered his impressive presidential address. The three resolutions of the agenda were passed. A string band was in attendance throughout the afternoon. The conference continues to-day and to-morrow.

A CURIOUS POPULAR MISTAKE

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 25.

A press communique says, that the origin of the rumour about a hostile concentration near Namkhan appears to have been that a party of three hundred to four hundred Shans was seen there and was mistaken for soldiers. But in fact they were accompanying the son of one of the Chinese Shan Sawbwas who was on his way to fetch a promised bride, the daughter of another Sawbwa. There was a number of horsemen and banner bearers with the party, and hence the mistake.

C. P. BENGALI CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 24.

The C. P. Bengali Conference met at Raipur under the presidency of Prof. Buxy of Jubbulpore on the 17th instant. Rai Bahadur Chawdhuri, Chairman, Reception Committee welcomed the guests. There was a large gathering of Bengalee gentlemen. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The President's speech was a comprehensive survey of the Bengali race and he laid special stress on social equality, religious toleration and education among thier community.

DELEGATES TO UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.

Mr. G. R. Hunter, M.A., Professor, Robertson College, Jubbulpore and Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, Nagpur have been selected as delegates to present the Nagpur University at the Indian University Congress which will be held from 19th May at Simla. Owing to the present financial position of this newly constituted University it was not found possible to send more than two representatives. It is hoped that the delegates of this University will be able to assist in bringing about some approach to uniformity of standards, if that can be done without lowering the standard previously set for us by the Allahabad University.

THIRD KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

The Secretary Reception Committee of the 3rd Karnatak Conference, wires from Gokarn:—

"Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sharadapath, President-elect of the third Karnatak Conference reaches Bombay on the 26th instant and expected to leave Bombay for Gokarn via Hubli on the 27th idem. A special representative at Marmugao is arranging for the convenience of the delegates and visitors embarking on Tuesday's steamer. Motor facilities will be provided at Hubli. Special arrangements are made at Gokarn for Mahomedan delegates.

A QUERY.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Will any of your readers let me know where Magic Lantern Slides of historical and national events for propaganda and instruction can be obtained.

FAREWELL TO SIR E. MACLAGAN,

AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, April 25.

Sir Edward Maclagan, Governor of the Punjab, who arrived here this afternoon and received a farewell address from the zemindars and raises of the Amritsar District, was later on entertained at a garden party in the Rambagh Gardens by the Municipal Committee.

Sir Gopaldas Bhandari, president, in an extempore speech, paid a glowing tribute to His Excellency regarding his peaceful administration despite occasional storms. He alluded to the magnanimity and calmness of His Excellency, and referred to the earlier days of His Excellency's service when he was a Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, remarking that he would ever be remembered by posterity as Sir Edward the Good.

His Excellency in a brief speech, replied to the farewell address of Sir Gopaldas, expressing his satisfaction at the honour done to him by the municipality by giving him a party. He said that he still remembered the old days when he was in Amritsar, and was glad to meet his old friends in the old garden.

After tea and refreshments fireworks and illuminations were displayed in the Rambagh. More than 500 guests attended including General Sir William Birdwood, the Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sundar Singh Majithia, Revenue Member of the Punjab Government, Mr. Craik, Chief Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Puckle and many others. The function closed at about 8 p.m. His Excellency motored back to Lahore on the same night.

APPEAL TO SIKH COMMUNITY.

Replying to the farewell addresses presented by the District Board and the raisis of Amritsar District this evening, Sir Edward Maclagan, the Govenor of the Punjab, said that there had been many changes since he was Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar both in the Darbar Sahib and in Sikh affairs generally. With many of those changes he was heartily in accord but there were some which were open to criticism,

"You have referred," said His Excellency, "to the efforts which we are now making to come to some satisfactory conclusion. As regards legislation for Sikhs shrines, I trust, that in those efforts we shall receive the help and good will of all classes concerned and that under the sympathetic guidance of Sir William Birdwood and his committee we may once more bring together the interests which should never have been dissociated. Government has had at times to enforce law when this was broken, and to secure peace when this was threatened, but it has realised, like the poet, the discomforts of being wrath with those we love and it has entered with reluctance on repressive measures.

However much these may have been necessary in the interests of other communities and the public at large, it is now preparing to make further effort to provide a solution to the Gurudwar difficulty and it trusts that this effort on its part may be met by those concerned in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill. I believe myself that most of those interested in this question are very anxious for a solution and that the community at large will realise that its true interests lie in this direction. Nothing would give me greater pleasure at the end of my term of office than to see things put in train for the complete restoration of old feelings of confidence between the Government of the province and the Sikh community."

ENGINEER'S DREADFUL EXPERIENCE.

SAVES HIMSELF FROM JAWS OF SHE-BEAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Mr. E. H. Robertson, until recently Professor of Civil Engineering at the Bengal Engineering College at Sibpur, was brought to Calcutta to-day from Hazaribagh, suffering from severe injuries, caused by a bear in that district. Mr. Robertson had retired from the staff of the College about six weeks ago and joined the Calcutta firm of Messrs. Anderson, Wright and Co., and it was while prospecting for coal in the new Bokaro coalfield that he met with the dreadful experience.

He appears to have jumped over a rock into a nullah, when he came face to face with a she-bear and two cubs lying in a cave. The bear immediately attacked Mr. Robertson who did his best to defend himself with his umbrella and topi. The attack was suspended, when one of the cubs ran off in another direction, but the other cub seized Mr. Robertson by the foot causing him to trip up, while the she-bear soon returned and seized his head in her jaws, but suddenly desisted from further attack and made off.

An Indian clerk who was with Mr. Robertson, was knocked over, but apparently not seriously hurt, while a cooly who was carrying an axe fled. Mr. Robertson who has been seriously hurt in the head, hand and foot made his way laboriously back to his camp. His injuries were attended to locally and he was brought today to Calcutta and taken to hospital where his condition is understood to be free from danger. Mrs. Robertson is now in England, having left India a few weeks ago.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State Railways for the first twelve days of April amounted to Rs. 3,22,00,000 or, Rs. 16,00,000 the figures for the corresponding period of 1923-24.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAWLS.

HUGE ARREARS OF RENT.

A meeting of the Board of Director of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Friday at 12-30 p.m.

The chief item that was taken up for consideration was a motion by Mr. H. P. Brander that, in view of the increasing arrears of rent and the serious growth of a tendency by tenants to default, Government may be moved to exempt all the premises belonging to the Trust from the whole of the amended Bombay Rent Act.

It appears that arrears of rents have increased from Rs. 5,09,000 in September, 1922 to Rs. 6,46,000 in September, 1923. From the Land Manager's report the default of the tenants appears to be due more to contumacy and knowledge of the weak position of the Trust in pace of the Rent Acts rather than inability to pay. The Select Committee on the Rent Act Amendment Bill had decided that power should be given in the Act to Government to exempt any particular premises from the Act. This was recognised to be the only way to meet the difficulties of the Bombay Improvement Trust. Arrears are on the increase and yet a sufficient degree of exemption has not been obtained from the Government. The often irregular but effective measures adopted by a private landlord to get his rents cannot be adopted by a public body. It is only the knowledge that the Rent Act does not apply to Government properties that prevents a number of tenants defying even Government.

Nor is there any fear that the Trust would raise rents unduly. The Rent Act was intended to protect tenants against rapacious private landlords—In the case of a public body like the Trust, what is required is protection against unscrupulous tenants, to whom affording of facilities to evade only helps to demoralise them.

The growing arrears are a serious potential danger to the financial stability of the Trust.

The tendency to evade on the part of tenants will only go to strengthen the already existing feeling that it is a mistake to invest money in house property. The result will, in a few years, be an acute shortage or housing accommodation.

The question was whether the Trust should ask for exemption from the whole of the Rent Acts or from particular sections only. He favoured the former course.

After some discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a Land Committee for consideration and report.

(Continued from column 6.)

Departments for finishing their practical training and it was encouraging to hear that the results were found more satisfactory by the General Superintendent and others than ever expected originally. The students recruited from this Institute bade fair in course of time to take up responsible places at the Works.

Mr. Tata further laid before our representative a statement shewing details of the number of employees including the clerical and higher staff employed in all the Tata concerns and the amount of wages paid in 1923. It shewed that the number of operatives in the various concerns under Tata management amounted to over 81,000 their wages and pay bill aggregating to something like Rs. 310 lakhs.

In replying to this criticism that the legitimate interest of workmen are sacrificed to their dividend hunting shareholders, Mr. Tata said that the various concerns managed by Tatas were owned by shareholders numbering 49,000 a large number of whom were very poor and dependent more or less upon their income from their investments.

Mr. Tata asked whether in the light of the above figures the criticism made was just. He assured our representative that he himself and his co-Directors in all concerns were as deeply alive to the necessity of Indianizing the organization wherever possible, and that this process should be continued steadily so far as efficiency of operation and interests of shareholders were not jeopardized. He asked our representative to look into the history of the cotton mill industry in the country and particularly the mills managed by his firm. In all these concerns there were Europeans at the head of every Department some years ago but they had from the beginning introduced the apprentice system and by a gradual Indianizing process there were hardly any Europeans in any department of their mills at present.

Asked what he thought of the recommendations of the Tariff Board, Mr. Tata said he was not in a position to express his opinion until he had seen the full text of the Report of the Tariff Board, but judging from the summary published he was generally satisfied though he had hoped, he added, that the Government would give retrospective effect to the Tariff Bill.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL VIEW

General satisfaction is felt in Bombay Commercial Circles regarding the recommendations of the Tariff Board. While people are unwilling to express any definite opinion till after they have read the full report, the general opinion seems to be one of satisfaction with the recommendations which are it is believed, of a nature to help the Indian Steel Industry materially. Though a certain section welcomes specific duties recommended by the Board, others doubt if ideal conditions as those of U. S. A. exist in India to warrant a departure from an *ad valorem* principle. It is also feared that manipulation of exchange would practically nullify the recommendations even if given effect to by Government and the failure of Government to give retrospective effect to the Tariff Bill is generally deplored.

TATAS AND INDIANISATION.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

MR. R. D. TATA INTERVIEWED

In view of several criticisms that in the administration of Tata concerns, particularly the Tata Iron and Steel Company, a large number of Europeans was employed where Indians could be usefully substituted and that adequate efforts were being made in the management of the Tata Steel Company steadily to Indianize the various Departments, Mr. R. D. Tata interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" on Saturday, readily placed facts and figures before our representative to shew what is being done in this matter. He referred to statements published as part of the evidence given by the Tata Steel Company before the Tariff Board which gives the following figures:—

In the Coke Ovens Department in 1912/13 with a production of 1,54,971 tons of coke there were six non-Indian employees. This steadily decreased to 4 men in 1913-14 and 3 in 1914-15 and 2 in 1917-18 and from 1918-19 there is not a single non-Indian employee in the Coke Ovens Department which is now manned entirely by Indian staff from the Superintendent downward, although the production of the Coke Ovens Department in 1922-23 had increased to 366,000 tons per annum.

In the B'ast Furnaces Department in 1912-13 with a production of 128,000 tons of pig there were in all 28 non-Indian hands drawing an annual salary of Rs. 87,240. The non-Indian employees have been gradually eliminated from year to year and now in 1922-23 although the production is over 248,000 tons of pig the number of non-Indian employees was only 8.

In the Open Hearth Department, making steel, in 1912-13 with a production of 31,383 tons of ingots the number of non-Indian employees was 68. This number has steadily decreased until in 1922-23 against a production of 155,604 tons the number of non-Indian employees was only 42.

In the Blooming Mill in 1912-13 with a production of 27,277 tons the number of non-Indian employees was 6 which has steadily decreased and in 1922/23 against a production of 138,440 the number of non-Indian employees was only 3.

In the 28" Mill in 1912-13 against a production of 16,445 tons the number of non-Indian employees was 21. This has steadily decreased until in 1922/23 with a production of over 80,000 tons the number of non-Indian employees was only 15.

Similarly in the Bar Mills in 1912/13 with a production of 2,685 tons there were 11 non-Indian empoyees. This number has steadily decreased until in 1922-23 the production was 32,176 tons while the number of non-Indian employees was 4.

Mr. Tata remarked that these figures are all published, and are available in full detail for anyone who wants to see them and his grievance was that the critics of the firm in this respect did not take the trouble of looking into facts and figures available to anyone.

INDIANS AND HIGH POSTS.

He further said that in all cases where the number of non-Indian employees was reduced they were replaced mostly by Indians and a few Anglo-Indians, all recruitted in the country and, if the wages bill as between 1912-13 and 1922-23 had increased enormously, it was due, firstly, to the increase of production and consequent increase of operatives and, secondly, to higher rates of wages which all employees, the bulk of whom are Indians, were now receiving. He also pointed out that at present the Coke Ovens Department, the Electrical Engineering Department and the Chemical Laboratory had all Indians at their head, where formerly Europeans were employed. The Bar Mills Department had an Indian Superintendent which place was formerly filled by a European. The efforts of the Technical Institute at Jamshedpur are all aimed at giving training to educated Indians to fill more responsible places in the Technical Departments of the Works. The first 13 senior students who had undergone two years' course in the Technical Institute had already been put into the Works in various

(Continued on column 5.)

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MY JAIL EXPERIENCES.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

It was on Saturday the 18th March that the trial was finished. We were looking forward to a quiet time in the Sabarmati gaol at least for some weeks. We had expected that the Government would not let us remain in that gaol for any length of time. We were however not prepared for the very sudden removal that actually did take place. For the reader may recall that we were removed on Monday the 20th March to a special train which was to take us to the Yerawda Central Jail. We were made aware of the proposed removal only about an hour before departure. The officer in charge was all politeness and we were enabled to feel perfectly comfortable in the journey. But immediately on alighting at Kirkee we observed the difference and were made to feel that we were prisoners after all. The Collector and two others were awaiting the train. We were put in a motor prison-van which had perforations for ventilators. But for its hideous appearance it could well be a pardah motor. Certainly we could see nothing of the outside world. For the story of our reception at the gaol, the tearing away of Mr. Banker from me, his restoration, the first interview, and kindred interesting details, I must refer the reader to my letter to Hakimji Ajmalkhan Saheb, already published in these columns. After the first unpleasantness the relations between the then Superintendent Col. Daldier and ourselves rapidly improved. He was most considerate regarding our creature comforts. But there was a certain something about him which always jarred. He would never forget that he was Superintendent and we were prisoners. He would not let it be granted that we were fully aware that we were prisoners and he was Superintendent. I made bold to say that we never once forgot that we were prisoners. We showed him all the deference due to his rank. The reminders were so unnecessary. But he had the needlessly haughty demeanour which one often regretfully notices about so many British officials. This weakness of him made him distrustful of the prisoners. Let me give as pleasant illustration of what I mean. He was most anxious that I should eat more than I was taking. He wanted me to take butter. I told him I could take only goat's milk butter. He gave special orders that it should be procured at once. Well, it came. The difficulty was what to mix it with. I suggested that some flour might be issued to me. It was given. But it was too course for my very delicate digestive apparatus. Refined mill flour was ordered and 20 lbs. was issued to me. What was I to do with all this? I cooked or Mr. Banker cooked for me *chapatis*. After some trial. I felt I needed neither flour nor butter. I asked that the flour may be removed from me and the issue of butter stopped. Col. Dalzier will not listen. What was issued was issued. I might feel tempted later. I pleaded that it was all waste of public money. I gently suggested that I was as solicitous about the use of public money as I would be about my own. There was an incredulous smile. I then said, "Surely it is my money." "How much have you contributed to the public treasury?" was the quick retort. I humbly replied, "You contribute only a percentage out of the salary you get from the state, whereas I give the whole of myself, labour, intelligence and all." There was a loud burst of suggestive laughter. But I did not collapse for I believed what I said. A labourer like me who labours for the state for mere maintenance contributes more to the state than a Viceroy who receives Rs. 20,000 together with royal residencies and contributes to the state, if his salary be not income tax free, a certain sible for him and those who belong to the percentage of his salary. It becomes possystem of which he is the chief to receive what he does out of the labour of millions. And yet many Englishmen and some Indians honestly believe that they serve the state (whatever the world may mean to them) more than the labourers and in addition contribute from their very salaries a percentage towards the upkeep of the state. There never was a grosser fallacy or a more absurd presumption than this modern belief in self-righteousness.

But I must return to the gallant Colonel. I have given the pleasantest sample of Col. Dalzier's haughty distrust. Will the reader believe that I had to carefully preserve the flour till the advent of Major Jones who took Col. Dalziel's place when the latter acted for the Inspector-General of Prisons?

Major Jones was the very reverse of Col. Dalziel. From the very first day of his arrival, he became friends with the prisoners. I have a vivid recollection of our first meeting. Although he came with Col. Dalziel with becoming ceremonial, there was a refreshing absence of officialdom about him. He greeted me familiarly and talked about my fellow prisoners in Sabarmati and conveyed their regards too, which he said they had sent. Though a strict disciplinarian, he never stood on his dignity. I have rarely met an official whether European or Indian so free from humbug or false notions of prestige and dignity. He was ready to confess errors—a dangerous and rare practice with Government officials. He once awarded punishment not to a 'political' prisoner but to a helpless bonafide criminal. He subsequently came to learn that the punishment was not deserved. He straightway and without any pressure from outside cancelled it and made the following remarkable entry: 'I repent of my decision' in the prisoner's history ticket. The accurate manner in which the prisoners sum up superintendents is truly amazing. Major Jones was *'bahot bhala.'* They had nicknames for every one of the officials.

To finish however the story of my attempt to save the flour and other superfluous articles of diet. At Major Jones's very first visit of inspection I requested that what I did not need should be cut off. He immediately gave orders that my request should be complied with. Col. Dalziel distrusted my motives, his successor took me at my word and he allowed me to make all the changes I wanted in the interest of economy, never once suspecting that I could be guilty of mental reservations.

Another official with whom we early came in contact was of course the Inspector-General of Prisons. He was stiff, monesyllabic and gave one the impression that he was severe. His reserve was peculiarly his own and most uncomfortable for poor prisoners. Most officials being deficient in imagination often do unintentional injustices. They refuse to see the other side. They will not have patience to listen to prisoners and expecting from them prompt, coherent replies and failing to get them, succeed in giving wrong decisions. Visits of inspection are often therefore a farce and almost invariably result in the wrong men—bullies or sycophant—being favoured. The right man, the silent humble prisoner will not be heard. Indeed most of the officials frankly admit that their duty is confined to keeping the prisoners sanitarily clean, preventing prisoners from fighting one another or from absconding and keeping them healthy.

I must consider in the next chapter one of the sad results of this mentality.—"Young India."

LADY READING HOSPITAL AT SIMLA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 25.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering including Sir Henry Wheeler, Lord and Lady Rawlinson, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Her Excellency the Countess of Reading opened this afternoon the Lady Reading Hospital for Women and Children.

The Viceroy, in his official capacity, expressed grateful thanks to Her Excellency for this great achievement. He mentioned that the foundation stone was laid only last year on the 15th June while on the 25th April the hospital was being opened, completed in all its details. He attributed special importance to the fact that this hospital was started with an endowment so that it would be at any rate assisted in future by an income which would enable it to carry on its work of helping to create greater happiness for the women and children of Simla and of India.

Lady Reading said, amidst applause, that she had achieved her pet ambition, for on her arrival three years ago she had found the summer capital of India conspicuous for lack of adequate medical provision for women and children.

Sir Muhamed Shafi said that the hospital would be a permanent memorial of that benevolent solicitude, that all-embracing sympathy which Her Excellency felt for the women and children of India.

It is understood that H. E. the Chancellor has nominated the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer member of the Madras Executive Council to deliver the annual convocation address in August next to the new graduates of the year of the Madras University.—A. P.

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS WEARY,

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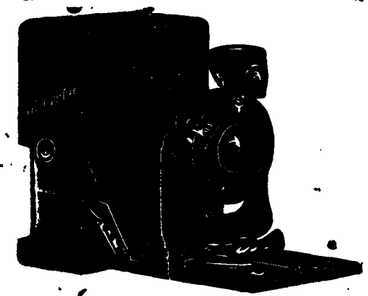

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NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA".

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

Vaikom Satyagraha

The anti-untouchability campaign at Vykom is providing an interesting study in Satyagraha, and as it is being conducted in a calm spirit, it must prove of great use for future workers along similar lines. The Travancore authorities, whilst they still remain unbending regarding the prohibition order, are carrying out their purpose in a courteous manner. The public already know how quickly the authorities tried to check violence against Satyagrahis. The treatment in the gaols too is in keeping with their conduct in the open. Here is what Mr. Menon writes from Trivandrum Jail:

"The expected has happened. I am now within the walls of the Trivandrum Central Jail along with my friend Mr. Madhavan. We are treated as state prisoners. A separate block is set apart for our use. We are allowed our own clothes. A convict cooks for us. I am having the same food as I take at home. So is my friend Mr. Madhavan. Books and newspapers are also allowed. Of course in writing letters we are not allowed to say anything about the Vykom affair. Friends can see us between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. every day except Sunday.

I am sure that you would be glad to hear that the Superintendent and other authorities of the Jail are doing everything to make us comfortable. We receive from them the same polite treatment as we received from the Police officers at Vykom."

The Travancore Jail authorities deserve to be congratulated upon their considerate treatment of the Satyagrahi prisoners. Let us hope that on either side the present self-restraint and courteous conduct will be continued to the end.

Why Petition ?

Surprise has been expressed over the advice I have tendered to the Satyagrahis that whilst Satyagraha continues, the organisers should leave no stone unturned by way of petitions, public meetings, deputations etc., in order to engage the support of the state and public opinion on their side. The critics argue that I am partial to the state authorities because they represent Indian rule, **whereas I am hostile** to the British authorities **because they** represent an alien rule. For me every ruler is alien that defies public opinion. In South Africa Indians continued to negotiate with the authorities upto the last moment even though Satyagraha was going on. In British India we are non-cooperating and we are doing so because we are bent on mending or ending the whole system of Government and therefore the method of petition is a hopeless effort.

In Travancore the Satyagrahis are not attacking a whole system. They are not attacking it at any point at all. They are fighting sacerdotal prejudice. The Travancore state comes in by a side door as it were. Satyagrahis would therefore be deviating from their path if they did not try to court junction with the authorities and cultivate public support by means of deputations, meeting etc. Direct action does not always preclude other consistent methods. Nor is petitioning etc. in every case a sign of weakness on the part of a Satyagrahi. Indeed he is no Satyagrahi who is not humble.

Some Implications

I have been also asked to develop the argument against sending aid apart from public sympathy from outside Travancore. I have already stated the utilitarian argument in an interview. But there is a root objection too to getting, indeed even accepting, such support. Satyagraha is either offered by a few self-sacrificing persons in the name of the many weak, or by very few in the face of enormous odds. In the former case, which is the case in Vykom, many are willing but weak, and a few are willing and capable of sacrificing their all for the cause of the untouchables. In such a case it is obvious they need no aid whatsoever. But suppose that they took outside aid, how would it serve the untouchable countrymen? The weak Hindus in the absence of strong ones rising in their midst will not prevail against the strong opponents. The sacrifice of helpers from other parts of India will not convert the opponents and it is highly likely that the last state of the untouchables will be worse than the first. Let it be remembered that Satyagraha is a most powerful process of conversion. It is an appeal to the heart. Such an appeal cannot be successfully made by people from other parts of India flocking to Vykom.

Nor should a campaign conducted from within need outside monetary support. All the weak but sympathetic Hindus of Travancore may not court arrest and other suffering, but they can and should render such pecuniary assistance as may be needed. I could not understand their sympathy without such support.

In the case too of a very few offering Satyagraha against heavy odds, outside support is not permissible. Public Satyagraha is an extension of private or domestic Satyagraha. Every instance of public Satyagraha should be tested by imagining a parallel domestic case. Thus suppose in my family I wish to remove the curse of untouchability. Suppose further that my parents oppose the view, that I have the fire of the conviction of Pralhad, that my father threatens penalties, calls in even the assistance of the state to punish me. What should I do? May I invite my friends to suffer with me the penalties my father has devised for me? Or is it not upto me, meekly to bear all the penalties my father inflicts on me and absolutely rely on the law of suffering and love to melt his heart and open his eyes to the evil of untouchability? It is open to me to bring in the assistance of learned men, the friends of the family, to explain to my father what he may not understand from me his child. But I may allow no one to share with me the privilege and the duty of suffering. What is true of this supposed case of domestic Satyagraha is equally true and no less of the case we have imagined of public Satyagraha. Whether therefore the Vykom Satyagrahis represent a hopeless minority or as I have been informed a majority of the Hindus concerned, it is clear that they should avoid aid from outside save that of public sympathy. That in every such case we may not be able to conform to the law, that in the present case too, we may not be able to do so may be true. Let us not however forget the law and let us conform to it as far as ever we can.

A Study in Philanthropy

We have been accustomed so much to the charge against the Indian settlers in Kenya that as they do not care for the native interest their immigration should be restricted in the interest of the natives. Upto now I have not heard a single statement to the effect that the Indian settlers have done any harm to them. They do not pretend to go as philanthropists and therefore they do not establish schools for the natives nor do they do any missionary work among them. But as the Indian trade is not imposed upon the natives, their very presence I make bold to say has a certain civilising influence upon the natives.

But the question naturally arises, is the presence of the European detractors of Indians beneficial to the natives? Mr. Andrews in his terrible indictment of the British policy in Kenya gives a conclusive answer. It is a study in modern philanthropy. Mr. Andrews' indictment shows the meaning of the 'White Man's Burden.' The "Times of India" has severe strictures upon Mr. Andrews' article on the liquor question and has challenged the accuracy of his statements. His 'White Man's Trust' is more full of facts and figures than his previous article. Mr. Andrews knows what he writes. He is a student of history. He is the readiest man I know to admit mistakes if he finds he has made any. And I know from close experience how few have been his mistakes in spite of his voluminous writings. I am surprised that the "Times of India" writer has without sufficient knowledge challenged the accuracy of Mr. Andrews' figures. Any way I present another set of figures from Mr. Andrews' pen for challenge if that is possible, otherwise, for serious and humble reflection in the interest of humanity. The late Cecil Rhodes years ago tore the mask of hypocrisy when he described certain policies by the phrase, unctuous rectitude. But it is a vice that has persisted in spite of the great man. He sinned often enough, but he was great and good enough not to hide his sins. The British policy in Kenya is a continuous attempt to hide the sin of the fearful exploitation of the innocent Africans.

Mr. Pennington on the War-path

Mr. Pennington sent the following letter to my predecessor from France:

"As a very old official of the Indian Government, I read "Young India" very carefully to see how you propose to govern the country when you have succeeded in making British Rule impossible. You will perhaps admit that we British think we have a duty to perform in India, by way of keeping the peace both internally and externally, and that we should not be justified in handing it over, except to something like a possible Government. I have the greatest respect for Mr. Gandhi and many other "Swarajists," but do you honestly think that any Government he could form could govern that enormous country without a backing of British bayonets?

If the Swarajists could have shown that they could manage affairs even tolerably under Mr. Montagu's scheme for the short period of 10 years it might have been possible to frame some sort of Colonial scheme that would work; but, so far, they have only shown how to make anything like representative Government quite impossible. and so proved the greater fitness of the old system in the present state of the country. It may be necessary therefore to try some other plan perhaps by further Indianisation of the old system, as suggested many years ago by Mr. Benald Smeaton. The King's Government must be carried on even if Diarchy has to be scrapped."

I am glad to be able to renew acquaintance with Mr. J. B. Pennington. The answer to his query is incredibly simple. If India succeeds in making British *Rule* impossible without matching the British bayonet with another bayonet, she will rule herself too with the same means. But if it is an unalterable law that the rule of one bayonet can only be displaced by another of equal or greater strength, then I see no present prospect of making British Rule impossible. I must admit as my correspondent will have me to, that British people think that they have a duty to perform in India, but I may be permitted to add that we Indians think that their duty is not to *impose* peace upon us when we are longing to war against one another, but to lift their oppressive weight from over our heads. We think that we are sinking beneath that weight.

5TH JATHA ON ITS WAY,

AMRITSAR'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 26.

After perhaps more than a month Amritsar was once again the scene of considerable enthusiam when the fifth Shahidi Jatha composed of five hundred Akalis which started from Lyallpur, arrived here this afternoon. Preparations for its reception had been in progress since some days past and the reception committee which had been set up for the purpose made arrangements for leading the Jatha through the city in the form of a procession. At about 2 p.m. it had reached the Khalsa College and thence it proceeded to the Piplia Sahib Gurdwara where it stayed for more than an hour and was served with cold drinks and refreshments. Crowds of spectators had come out of the city to witness the Jatha which was in the usual black khaddar dress. It passed through the city bazars in a procession led by several Akali bands and carrying the Granth Sahib in a palanquin. It is understood that it will stop here for four days and leave for Akal Takht on the 1st May.

MACLAREN LEAVES KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NASIRABAD, April 26.

Large crowds were present at the aerodrome at Drigh Road before dawn this morning to give Squadron-Leader, MacLaren an enthusiastic send-off. Heads of Civil and Military departments and many prominent members of the mercantile community with their wives and friends inspected the machine and wished the airmen *bon voyage* and good luck.

Major MacLaren left Karachi at 7-9 a.m. with a Bristol aeroplane escort as far as Hyderabad. He hopes to reach Nasirabad about 2 o'clock and thereafter his programme will be as follows:—He will leave Nasirabad at daybreak to-morrow (Sunday) and arrive at Allahabad the same day at noon. He will leave Allahabad at daybreak on Monday and arrive at Calcutta about midday on Monday.

MACLAREN FORCED TO LAND AT PARLU,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26.

Squadon Leader Maclaren was expected at Nasirabad, at two this afternoon but was forced to land at 16-40 hours at Parlu, one hundred and forty miles from Nasirabad. The reduction gear was stripped and the crankcase was broken. The machine is alright. It is expected that engine repair will take three days. Parts are requisitioned from Karachi.

MacLaren, the world aviator, who left Karachi this morning has been forced to land at Parlu 172 miles from Ajmere and is not expected to arrive at Nasirabad for some days.

C. P. KHILAFAT AND JAMIATUL-ULEMA CONFERENCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, April 24.

The C. P. Provincial Khilafat Conference and the Provincial Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference will be held at Raipur on the 13th 14th and 15th of May. Invitations to all the following leaders have already been issued. To provide against non-receipts of the same they are herein requested by the Secretary, Reception Committee to take note of it and grace the occasion. Maulana Mohamed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abul Bari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Nisar Ahmed, (Cawnpore), Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni, Maulana Ahmed Sayeed (Lucknow), Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Jawahirlal Nahru, Maulana Mubarik Shah, (Meerut), Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, and Mr. Sriderlal Verma (Jubbulpore).

Mr. R. F. Traverse Phillips, Deputy-Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, Madras, newly appoined Commissioner of Police, took charge of his office on 26th afternoon.

WHAT IS HINDUISM.

(By M. K. Gandhi).

A dear friend sends me a letter (published elsewhere) gently criticising the manner of my defence of Maulana Mahomed Ali's now famous speech regarding the comparison of creeds. The friend says that I have not been fair to Hinduism as that I have said a Hindu will fare no better than the Maulana. He quarrels with my illustrations about marriage and then goes on to snow the beauties of Hinduism. Another friend too, has made a similar remonstrance and added that many others share his opinion.

These friends have, in my opinion, mixed up the question of propriety of comparing creeds with that of the allocation of their respective merits. Indeed in arguing that Hinduism is not like Islam and that a Hindu could not think like the Maulana, the friends themselves have subscribed to the Maulana's argument that it is not only perfectly correct but it is the logical outcome of one's preferring a particular belief to every other, that for oneself that particular belief though held by a bad man is superior to that of another howsoever saintly. I adhere to the marriage illustration chosen by me, though I now see that it would have been better for me to have avoided it. It is not a conclusive illustration. There are, I admit, with my critics many reasons for confining the choice of a husband to a particular class. But I do claim that the predominant reason for excluding the best man if he happens to belong, as he often does, to another class or caste is his creed. A Brahmin parent chooses a Brahmin as a husband for his daughter because he prefers the general body of opinion which may be called creed held by his clan. Underlying the preference is no doubt the belief that acceptance of a creed ultimately involves practice in accordance with it. A narrow creed if it is honestly believed has necessarily a limited field for practice. A creed for instance that makes it obligatory to offer human sacrifice will never free the believer from the taint of religious murder unless he gives up the creed. Thus it is that we find people otherwise most moral disappointing us when they fall short of the highest because of their narrow creed. Many sincere and otherwise noble-minded Hindus consider untouchability as a part of the Hindu creed and would therefore regard the reformers as outcasts. If untouchability was a part of the Hindu creed, I should decline to call myself a Hindu and most decidedly embrace some other faith if it satisfied my highest aspirations. Fortunately for me, I hold that untouchability is no part of Hinduism. On the contrary it is a serious blot upon it, which every lover of it must sacrifice himself to remove. Suppose, however, I discovered that untouchability was really an integral part of Hinduism, I should have to wander in the wilderness because the other creeds as I know them through their accepted interpreters would not satisfy my highest aspirations.

My correspondent accuses me of the crime of using the ambiguous middle in that I have confused Truth and non-violence with the Hindu creed. The crime is deliberate. It is the good fortune or the misfortune of Hinduism that it has no official creed. In order therefore to protect myself against any misunderstanding I have said Truth and non-violence in my creed. If I were asked to define the Hindu creed I should simply say: search after Truth through non-violent means. A man may not believe even in God and still call himself a Hindu. Hinduism is a relentless pursuit after truth and if to-day it has become moribund, inactive irresponsive to growth, it is because we are fatigued and as soon as the fatigue is over, Hinduism will burst forth upon the world with a brilliance perhaps unknown before. Of course, therefore, Hinduism is the most tolerant of all religions. Its creed is all-embracing. But to claim that is to claim superiority for the Hindu creed over all the other creeds of the world. As I write these lines, I feel a crowd of sectarians whispering to me, "That is no Hinduism you are defining, come to us and we will show you the Truth." I am confounding all these whisperers by saying 'not that, my friends not that,' and they make confusion worse confounded by retorting with redoubled fury, 'Not that, not that.' But still another voice whispers to me, "Why all this duelling—this war of words? I can show you a way out of it. It lies through silent prayer." For the moment I propose to listen to that voice and observe silence and ask my friends to do likewise. Possibly I have failed to convince them and their co-sharers in their opinion. If I have failed to convince, it is because I have not seen the light. I can give my assurance that I have not indulged in special pleading in order to defend Maulana Mahomed Ali. If I discover my error, I hope I shall have the courage to own it. The Maulana needs no defence from me. And I should be a false friend, if in order to defend him I sacrificed an iota of truth. It is the special privilege of a friend to own the other's faults and redeclare his affection in spite of faults.—"Young India."

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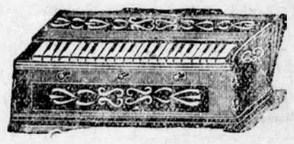

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HINDU MUSLIM UNITY

(Continued from page 6.)

Moharrum and Bakr-Id riots year after year! Alas! When are they going to distinguish the essential from the non-essential in their respective faiths?

Toleration of Other Faiths.

This leads us directly to the question of toleration of other Faiths. That Hinduism tolerates other religions is universally admitted. If any fresh comment in this connection is at all necessary, it is a word of caution to the present day Push-a-head Hindu missionaries. There is enohgh beam in the eyes of their own brethren-in-faith to allow them any leisure to remove the mote in the eyes of others. It is even better, in a way, for the Hindu untouchables to be converted into Islam, than for such converts, to be re-converted into Hinduism and become Unapproachables.

So far for the the Hindus. Now I am giving below a few extracts which are worth any number of perusals and re-perusal by the Moslems:

"In the name of the most merciful and compassionate God. This charter given by Mohammed, the Prophet to the believers, whether of the Koreish or of Yathrab, and all individuals of whatever origin who have made common cause with them,—all these shall constitute one nation. . . . The state of Peace and War shall be common to all Muslims; no one among them shall have the right of concluding peace with, or declaring war against, the enemies of his co-religionists. The Jews who attach themselves to our commonwealth shall be protected from all insults and vexations; they shall have an equal right with our own people to our assistance and good offices; the Jews of the various branches of Awf, Najjar, Harith, Jashm, Thalsha, Aus, and all others domiciled in Yathrab, shall form with the Muslims one composite nation; they shall practice their religion as freely as the Muslims:—the clients and allies of the Jews shall enjoy the same security and freedom: . . . . . the clients and allies of the Muslims and the Jews shall be as respected as the patrons:—all Muslims shall hold in abhorrence every man guilty of crime, injustice or disorder: no one shall uphold the culpable, though he were his nearest kin. . . . . ."

—Ibn-Hisham, pp. 341-343.

The above extract of a charter from the hand of the Prophet himself is sufficient to show the extreme tolerance of Islam towards other religions. The Prophet has boldly stood for unity and peace with other religionists, for full freedom of worship according to their own respective faiths, and furthermore for equal political privileges and responsibilities for all. If there are any tardy Muslims hesitating to accept the authority of Ibu-Hisham, here is a further extract from the sacred Koran:—

"To every one we have given a Law and a Way. . . . and if God had pleased, He would have made you all (all mankind) one people (people of one religion). But He hath done otherwise, that He might try you in that which He hath severally given unto you, wherefore press forward in good works. Unto God shall ye return, and He will tell you that concerning which ye disagree."

—Koran, Chap. V. 56.

The above extract clearly shows the depth of the Prophet's knowledge of men and things in this mundane world. He clearly recognises the diversities of nature, of men and climes and circumstances and serenely resigns himself to His Grace and Wisdom which is responsible for these diversities. This is the reason why the Prophet without laying so much stress on quarrelling with those who disagree, exhorts his faithful followers to "press forward in good works" admonishing them at the same time that He means trying them in that which He hath severally given unto them. The following will further prove that Islam is not an essentially proselytising religion through the agency of force:

"I give you the words of my Lord; I admonish you. If you will accept what I bring you, there is happiness for you in this world and in the next; if you reject my admonitions, I shall be patient, and leave God to judge between you and me."

—Ibn-Hisham, p. 188.

Defence against Aggression.

However, it is a fact that there is an enormous misconception in the minds of many that Islam is essentially an aggressive religion, it was established at the point of the sword and is propagated at the point of the sword. That in the early days of Islam, it was followed by violence is a fact. But, it is uncharitable to forget in considering this question, the kind people who inhabited Arabia and its neighbourhood at that time, their standard of civilisation, their constant intrigues and conspiracies to murder the Prophet and his followers and their persistant aggressions. To judge Islam properly, we should look to the personal life of the Prophet and his repeated admonitions to his folowers to refrain from aggression. The following extracts are of more than passing interest:—

"Defend yourself against your enemies in the war of enterprise for the Religion; but attack them not first; God hateth the aggressor."

—Koran, Chap. ii. 186.

"And fight for the Religion of God against those who fight against you; but transgress not (by attacking them first) for God loveth not the transgressors; . . . . . if they attack you, slay them; . . . but if they desist, let there be no hostility except against the ungodly."

—Koran, Chap. ii. 186.

It is likely that some may take the above words literally and say that the slightest attack on the Religion of Islam is a sufficient warrantee for a general rising and slaughter of the transgressor. But read in continuation with the extracts already quoted, there can be no doubt whatever that the Prophet uttered the above words for self-preservation, only when there was a general onslaught on the followers of Islam and only when their very existence was threatened. Similarly, we have it said in Hinduism, too, that even if it were a cow that comes to kill you, slay her.

Forgive the Ignorant.

But, we should not, as has already been stated, forget the essential and pick up the non-essentiatl. The personal life of the Prophet Mohammed is a standing testimony to the intense love of the Prophet for patience and forbearance. It is said of this so-called Prophet of Fanatics who went wirth a sword in one hand and Koran in the other, that he never once in his life raised a little finger of his and smote down another soul! Verily, if the Prophet, Mohammed, had been such a fanatic leader of fanatics, it is hardly ever possible that he would have uttered the following gems of thought, which Mahatma Gandhi is never tired of repeating to us over and over again:—

"Bear wrong patiently; verily best it will be for the patiently enduring."

—Koran, chap. XVI. 127.

"The servants of the merciful are they that walk upon the earth softly; and when the ignorant speak unto them, they reply, Peace!"

—Koran, Chap. XXV. 64-76.

"It (Paradise) is prepared for the Godly; who give alms in prosperity and adversity; who bridle their anger and forgive men; for God loveth the beneficent."

—Koran, Chap. V. 127-128.

What a thrill of joy shoots through the soul when one reads the above! What eternal Truths for erring humanity! If each man, woman and child, no matter what his religion or clime, had drunk deep of of the above fountain, what a Paradise this world of conflict will be!

But the writer has not come to the summit of sublimity. It is standing high aloft from the low-lying plains, reaching as it were the very heavens, dazzling in all its brilliance. The Rishis of the Vedas have scaled its height Zoroaster has climbed it and Gautama Bhudha has slept on its peak. Jesus of Nazareth has planted his flag thereon, and Mohammed of Mecca has prayed on its summit, too. Here is a pen-picture of same:

"Who speaketh better than he who inviteth unto God, and worketh good. . . . Good and evil shall not be held equal. Turn away evil with that which is better."

But, alas! what are we doing here down below? Flying at each other's throat, at the slightest provocation! Nay, cutting down the neighbour's heads even without a cause! Peevish and jealous, Perverted and ignorant! Hindu vilifying the Muslim and Muslim blaspheming the Hindu. One community against the other, culminating in riot, pillage, rape and arson! What a shame that we call ourselves followers and descendants of Rishis and Prophets! Our disunion is an insult to the fair name of Prophets and Rishis.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE,

ZAGHLUL PASHA'S SUPPORT FOR MR. MOREL.

Zaghlul Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt, has sent the following letter to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, suppoting the recommendation of Mr. E. D. Morel, M.P., for the prize:—

"From among those who distinguished themselves in the work disinterestedly carried out for the realization of Egypt's right to self-determination and the establishment of peace and amity between Egypt and Great Britain, I would single out one in particular. This loyal, courageous, and true lover of freedom and peace in all lands is none other than Mr. E. D. Morel, M.P. I have for long been following his wonderful achievements to this end, and I take special pleasure in recommending him for the Nobel Peace Prize.

I really feel justified in saying, on behalf of the Egyptain people, that his endeavours have already borne fruit in establishing a better understanding between the two peoples of Egypt and Great Britain, and that ultimately he will, in his direction, meet with the same success he was able to achieve in other lands which were before his intervention, victims of injustice and beds of discontent."

On January 31 last it was announced that a memorial had been sent to the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee recommending that this year the Peace Prize should be given to Mr. E. D. Morel on the grounds of his campaign against the Congo atrocities, his study of international questions, his efforts from the outbreak of the Great War towards securing an early and lasting peace, and of his being one of the founders of the Union of Democratic Control. The signatories of the memorial included Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Parmoor, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Mr. Snowden.

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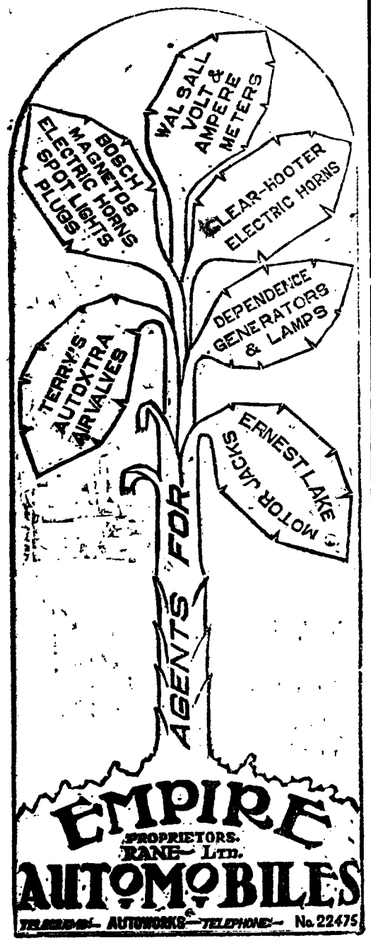

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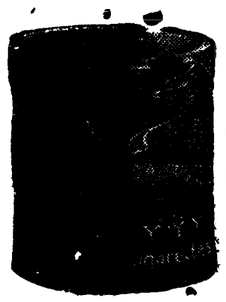

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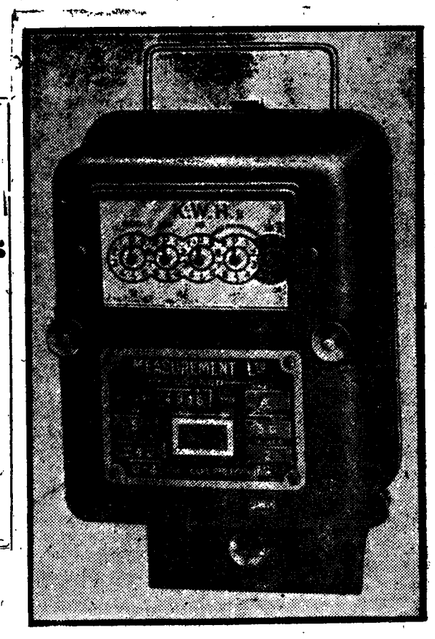

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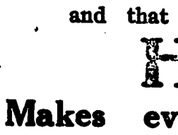

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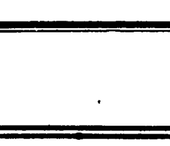

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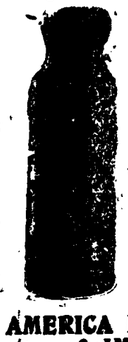

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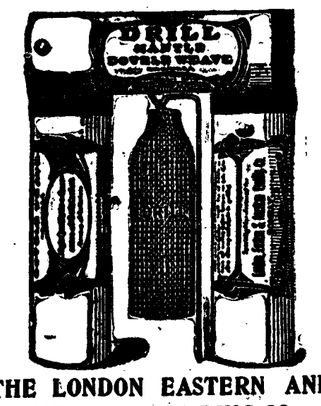

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